WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 185 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666.
RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland),
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Welterverdon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. W. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Toss	Arrival	Departure
Yamba Maru	D Aoshiwa	5845	2nd Oct	6th Oct
*Yamagata Maru	V Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct	25
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	8995	22nd „	4th Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochiai	3817	17 Nov	19th „

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.
For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in Engd.)
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
8th October	MOREA	10,890
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	CHINA	7,952
29th „	MALWA*	10,941
5th November.	DELTA	8,097
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th „	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346

* MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA } * Through steamers from Australia.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Via Port Said & Plymouth

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
14th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
28th „	NEVASA	9,071
11th Dec.	NEURALIA	9,062
25th „	MERKARA	8,235

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
21st October	MANTUA	Call at Colombo Freemantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
18th November.	NALDERA	
30th December.	MALWA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	Remarks.
7th Oct.	LHASA	Karachi direct
8th „	DILWARA	East & S. Africa
10th „	LINGA	Karachi ports.
10th „	VARELA	Bushire & Busreh.
13th „	VARSOVA	Karachi & Busreh

SAILINGS TO COASTPORTS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date.	Steamers	Romarks
12th October	SANGOLA	Calicut Cochin, Alleppay and Rangoon.

Only limited saloon accommodation is available.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ganges Maru	R. Yamanol	25th Sept.	6th Octr
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	12th Octr.	24th Octr.
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	13th Octr.	20th Octr
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	11th „	23rd Nov

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

IF
YOU WANT A
POLICY
FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES
A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000
LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES
Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	8,996,320

DIRECTORS:
1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G. Parekh, Esqr.,
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esqr.,
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esqr.,
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esqr.,
6. S. F. Mulla, Esqr.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esqr.,

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.
DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch, Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52 Churchgate Street.
GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED AT ONCE HA GOVERNMENT INSPECTER of Cotton Excise, Bombay, presidency, for about eight months, more or less. He must possess through knowledge of classification and valuation of Indian Cotton piece goods and should have in addition actual experience of mill management. Salary up to Rs. 800 p.m. according to qualifications, plus Rs. 150, motor car allowance besides house rent allowance. Applications with copies of testimonials to be sent to the Collector of Bombay, Old Town Custom House, Bombay, up to October 7th. Applicants must not apply in person,
C C10865

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of about 2,000 16 C. P., 1 Watt, metallic filament lamps for illuminating the Municipal Offices, Bori Bunder, on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 14th day of October, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 6th October, 1921.
TA C11017

BOMBY MUNICIPLITY.

TENDERS for the supply of clothing to peons will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 17th day of October, 192..
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
K. N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.
TA C11018

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Naves and Axles will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 28th day of November, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
K. N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla
TA C11019

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Cement Portland to British Standard Specification will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the 21st day of October, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
K. N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.
TA C11020

NOTICE.

WANT ON LEASE of one to three years, suitable PREMISES for Municipal Schools at Localities and having Class Rooms (at least 10ft. by 20ft) as stated with separate Water pipe and W. C.s, etc. Offers stating minimum rent and period of lease desired are invited:—
(1) Near the G. I. P. Railway, Byculla Railway Station Premises with 9 Class Rooms.
(2) At Mahim near Mori Road—Premises with 5 Class Rooms.
(3) Near the Lalwadi Naka—Premises with 5 Class Rooms.
(4) At Fergusson Road Near the Lower Parel B. B. and C. I. Railway Station—Premises with 5 Class Rooms.
(5) Near the Trust Chawls for Moslems at Byculla Station Road—Premises with 7 or 8 Class Rooms.
(6) Near Sankli Street Junction with Ripon Road—Premises with 5 Class Rooms.
D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary School Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Fort,
Bombay, 1st October 1921.
TA C10962

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, at a Meeting of the Directors held on 5th October, 1921, it was resolved to declare an ad-interim Dividend of Rupees Seventeen and a half per share (old issue), free of income-tax, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1921, and to make the same payable on or after the 7th November, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on 21st October, 1921.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 29th October, 1921, both days inclusive.
Dividend Warrants will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.
By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th October, 1921.
C11024

THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.
(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)
SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.
Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.
Particulars on application. Trade only.
Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY
Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.
Incorporated in India 1907.
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO. LTD

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1921, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February, 1921.
2. To confirm the appointments of Mr. P. S. Mellor, Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer and Nanabhai Talakchund, as Directors.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. J. A. Kay, retiring by rotation and who being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
SPECIAL BUSINESS.
6. To pass a resolution directing capitalisation of part of the undivided profits for distribution of bonus shares as mentioned in the Directors' Report.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th October, 1921, to 19th October, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th September, 1921.
N.B.—The Dividend and Bonus, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 24th October, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, except on Saturdays, when they will be paid between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 8th October, 1921.
C11010

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administraton of the property and credits of ANANDJI NANJI, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort, Landlord .....Deceased
MOTIBAI, widow of in said ANANDJI NANJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Walkeshwar Road without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Eastate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar
Seal of the High Court
(Sd.) W. J. EWARD,
The 29th day of September 1921,
Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA,
Petitioners Attorneys.
C11021

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CHANGE OF CONSULTATION ROOM.

DR. JADAVJI HANSRAJ,
D.O.M.S. (Lond.).
OPHTHALMIC SURGEON has changed his Fort Consultation Room to STANDARD BUILDING, near Gas Company Offices, Hornby Road. Hours 11 a.m. to 2-30 p.m.
R1490

NOTICE.

BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT from October 1, 1921, Mr. Morarji Dhunjee Padia of medabad ceases to represent in any capacity hatsoever.
THE NATIONAL ANILINE AND CHEMICAL CO. INC.
39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
C[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHANDULAL HURGOWANDAS has contracted with our client Mr. RAWABHAI SAOOBHAI for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.
THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being to the East of Coombharwada Street and North of Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 115 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7570 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 1, 55 to 65, 55A, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 2739, New No. 9746, Old Survey No. 269 and New Survey No. 4980 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Coombharwada Street, on or towards the North by the property of Luchman Dinna alias Bhava Luchman Dhanji and on or towards the South by the said Falkland Road and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.
Dated this 6th day of October, 1921.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11022

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MODY & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF DIAMOND, PEARL AND RUBY ORNAMENTS.
Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. Hajarimal Motajee and Co. and on account and the risk of the deceased mortgagor Mr. Framjee Nanahoy Daver (Share-broker) Messrs. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will on this day FRIDAY, the 7th day of October, 1921, sell by Public Auction at their rooms in Medows Street, Fort, opposite the New Share Bazar the following:—
1 packet of loose diamonds 29 pieces about 3 ratees.
1 diamond booty.
1 diamond and [illegible] ring.
1—5 diamond ring.
2 diamond and emerald rings.
1—12 diamond ring.
1—3 diamond ring.
3 pearl bangles.
8 gold bangles.
1 gold chain.
1 gold watch chain.
The above is on view.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and ornaments taken delivery off within two days.
MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR ASSISTANT. Apply to Messrs. MIRZA and MIRZA, 129, Espianade Road.
A R1566

WANTED.—COMPOUNDERS and CLERKS. Apply to Dr. JETHALAL VANMALIDAS VORA, Barbhai Mola, Bombay 3.
A R1557

WANTED—One HINDU BANIA or EUROPEAN EXPERT for Cotton Salesman in Colaba, must have long experience. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7277, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1526

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEEE ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam.
C10284

WANTED AT ONCE—Qualified MECHNICAL, ELECTRICAL and CIVIL DRAUGHTSMAN, also competent STORES AND ACCOUNTS CLERKS. Apply with full particulars with copies of testimonials, and state salary required to the General Manager, the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., Fort Bombay.
A R1559

WANTED—Energetic and hardworking AGENTS for Bombay Presidency. Salary Rs. 75 per month, travelling allowance extra. None need apply who cannot before joining duty deposit Rs. 1,000 as a cash security. Apply to the SECRETARY, THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA DIRECTORY CO., LTD., 283, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A R1543

WANTED.—A qualified and experienced SUB-OVERSEER for the District Local Board Thana, on Rs. 60-5-150 p. m. with an efficiency bar at Rs. 100. He will get Rs.30 as permanent Travelling Allowance. Applications should be sent to the Undersigned, on or before the 15th October 1921, with copies of testimonials. D. K. AGASHE, Executive Engineer, District Local Board, Thana. Thana, 1st October, 1921.
A R11013

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Hindu gentleman with an experience of 10 years in accounts, as Mill Storekeeper, Head Clerk of Bank, Sales Clerk of an English firm, is opened for engagement. Excellent testimonials. Any reasonable salary accepted. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7283, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1542

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Office at Rs. 150 per mensem in Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort. Apply personally DHANJI KANJI, Share Bazzar, Rogay Building, Fort.
C R1478

TO LET for Vegetarian Hindoos, nice flats, also motor garages, opposite Gamdevi Temple. See the owner at premises between 4 to 6 p.m. or VALLJEE'S SHAMJI SHOP, Mulji Jetha Market.
C R1568

TO LET—A two-stoned GUNGALOW near Dadar (G. I. P. Railway station on Bombay Improvement Trust Plot No. 25. Inquire of the owner within or C-o Oomersey Ramsey and Co. Share Bazar Bombay.
C R1563

A two-storied bunglow with veranda and garden for high caste Hindoo: Rooms and shops in a newly built chawl. Apply MANAGER, Patelwadi, Parelwadi, Parel Tank Road, Parel Village.
C R1551

AVAILABLE for Maharajah, Princes and Nobes, BUNGALOWS on the best part of the Malabar Hill commanding picturesque seaview, furnished or unfurnished. Please apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, Hornby Road.
C R1547

TO LET.—For offices, two very large ROOMS with a gallery attached, on Hornby Road, well ventilated, bright, and marble tiled Apply to Messrs. Harda and CO., House Agents, the Oriental Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort.
C R1546

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1514

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A Palatial BUNGALOW with uptodate arrangements in a decent locality, sea side preferred, for one month only. Apply sharp. SOLE AGENTS, ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, 19, Hummum Street, Fort, Telephone 3480.
D R1536

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—(1) 5 tons MOTOR TRUCK, John Thorney Croft Co.'s best English make, with Bosch Magneto and Ensign Carburetter. In perfect working order. (2) 4 tons MOTOR TRUCK, Garford Motor Truck Co.'s make, with Bosch Magneto and Zenith Carburetter. In perfect working order. Apply to THE VIRAMGAM ALFRED MILLS CO., LTD., VIRAMGAM.
JA C10295

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs. 12 Price list free on application M. DEVAPPA & SON Flowerists & Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Portable Steam Engines, Centrifugal and Contractors' Pumps, latest type Wheat Grinding Mills, Balata Belting, etc., etc. Apply Box No. 7236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1437

TO BE SOLD.—German Saccharine Two Boots Brand 550 Sealed one lb tins at Rs. 10/8/0 per lb. Apply D. J. MISTRI and CO., Kerrawalla Building, Carnac Road, Crawford Market, Bombay.
T R1554

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Rs. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Rs. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1495

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

On MONDAY, the 10th October, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned very valuable landed property under instructions from Messrs. N. C. DALAL and Co., Attorneys for the second mortgages Mr. Lunidassing Khiyasing Lalsing and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Ramdas Maganlal and by virtue of and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an indenture dated 26th October 1920.

All that piece or parcel of land of Fazandari tenure containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 606, New No. 2829. Old Survey No. 210 and New Survey No. 214 together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3652 and Street No. 19 and all which premises are situated at and on the Western side of Cavel Street Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ranchhoddas Amtha, on or towards the West by the property of Chaturbhui Morarji and on or towards the North by the property of Alexandra Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of Kandas Manchharam.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Messrs. N. C. Dalal and Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagee at their office No. 1, Ash Lane. Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 7th October, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

156. Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY COTTON QUILTS, HOSIERY, BATH MATS PADLOCKS, GLASS BEDS, COLLAR BUTTONS, TWIST, &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on acccunt and risk of the concerned the following:—

One case Hardware Ex. S.S. Moorwada.
120 cases sheet glass.
On account and risk of Esmail Haji Cassam & Son.
2 cases fancy Cotton Quilts.
1 case Navy Cotton and Wool Embo Hose. and 4 doz. Cotton Bath Mats.
On account and risk of Abdul Karim Mahomed Oomar 3 cases Dog Chains and case padlock.
On account and risk of Taherbhoz Esmailji cases Padlocks.
On account of the Insurance Co. 16 cases glass beads.
One Bale Twist marked T. T. of s.s. "THUSTAR".
On account and risk of Abdul Kader Sacoor.
2 Parcels Collar Buttons.
By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Big. 6 small gold coins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 72 BALES WHITE PRINTING PAPER. SUIT NO. 321 OF 1921.

LANDRUM VS. BANSIDHAR KUNDANLAL.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 120, Apollo Street Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the concerned and pursuant to the order of the High Court dated 18th June, 1921, in the above suit and on account and risk of Bansidhar Kundanlal of Mangaldas Rd., Bombay the following:—

47 Bales White Printing Paper of different size and weight.
25 Bales unglazed White Tissue papers.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale,

AUCTION SALE of 200 shares of Nivetia Flour Mills.

Suit No. 3662 of 1920.
Maghji Moorji
v.
Uderam Premsukhdas.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Meghji Moorji the plaintiff herein and pursuant to the decretal order passed in the above suit on the 27th day of June 1921 and on account and risk of Uderam Premsukhdas. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY 12th Oct. 1921, sell by Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms at No. 120 Apollo Street, the following:—

200 shares of the Nivetia Flour Mills.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakordas and Co. or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE DRILLED PEARLS.

MESSRS. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY the 20th inst. sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 360-362 Shaikh Memon Street in Javheri Bazar near Mumadevi Temple by order of the parties concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Nathmuel Bagmud Golechha the following:—

FINE VERY VALUABLE LARGE DRILLED PEARLS.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 16th day of October, 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Bandra Hill Road near "Chimbhoy" very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumb waiters, rich carpets drawing room Sofas and Chairs, cabinets, ornaments table and hanging lamps, cane furniture writing tables, office chairs, glass door cupboards. Single and double bedstands, cloth and gown presses. Dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, mirror almyrahs, ice bod one large iron stone, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of Mrs. J. Gosset and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.

Bombay, 7th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE ON SUNDAY, 16TH INSTANT AT 11 A.M. (S.T.)

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND WELL KNOWN MODY BAGH AT POONA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cursetjee Framjee Ghaswala, Jaleger Framjee Ghaswala and Ardeshir Framjee Ghaswala, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises at Poona, on SUNDAY, the 9th October, 1921, at 11 a.m. (S. T.), their extensive and very valuable landed property, known as "Modi Bagh", comprising of a large and commodious two-storied bungalow, recently extended and renovated with all modern conveniences, a detached Villa, Kitchens, Coach-houses, Stables, and Servants' Quarters, with an extensive land and compound, admeasuring 12 acres and 15 gunthas or thereabout, suitable as a building site and two large pucca-built Wells with permanent water, fit for drinking purposes, etc., together with a number of toddy and other fruit trees standing thereon. The premises are appropriately suitable for Rajas, Zamindars, Councillors, and High Class People.

The property is situated in a fashionable locality on the main Ganesh Khind Road, opposite to the residence of Mr. R. D. Tata and in close proximity of the Government House.

For the terms and conditions of sale, and other necessary particulars apply to Mr. Jehangir Dinshaw Ghaswala,B.A., LL.B., Pleader, West Street, Camp Poona, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, SITUATE AT WARDEN ROAD.

Under instruction from Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 12th October 1921, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Bungalow, belonging to Mr. Toolsides Tejpal:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Warden Road Mahaluxmi without the Fort and in the Registraton Subdistrict and Town and Island of Bombay with the Bungalows, messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 6,491 square yards or thereabouts which piece of land along with the other pieces of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 18, Collector's New No. 11318, Old Survey No. 80, and New Survey No. 1-7098, and which messuages, bungalows, tenements and houses standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates & Taxes along with other tenements, under D Ward Nos. 3561, 3562, 3563, 3565 and 3566 and Street Nos. 38-10. 42, 2 and 3, Warden Road and which piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by an open passage and beyond that by the property of Madhawji Harriram, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vandrawands Purshotumdas and partly by the property of Thakersi Mulji, on or towards the North by the sea shore and on or towards the South partly by the property of Vandrawandas Parshotumdas and partly by the Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF LAND AT DANDA IN BANDRA.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell Esq. Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO. will sell by public auction on MONDAY, 24th October 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms 16, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, the land of late Mr. Zuran Gowria situated at Moje Danda in Bandra bearing survey No. 128 Pot 7 and 9 admeasuring 10½ gunthas and assessment Rs. 2-12.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS RIGHT TITLE INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE VACANT PRICES OF LAND, OPPOSITE TO KHOJA SANITARIUM AT LANAULA.

Under instructions from B. N. Tung, Esq. official assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of Megji Khetsi Messrs. Cawford and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY 17th Instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction room No. 16, Apollo Street, all the right title and interest of the insolvent in the land opposite to Khaja Sanitarium at Lanaula.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Land situated in the district of Poona Taluka Mawal and in the Sub-Registration district of Mawal in the village Valvan containing by estimation two acres or thereabouts and being part of and on the South side of a piece of land bearing survey No. 153 and bounded on the East by land bearing survey No. 152 on the South by land bearing Survey No. 151 on the West by land bearing survey No. 159 and on the North by land bearing survey No. 155 and 156 and measuring two hundred and seventy feet from East to West and from North to South three hundred and forty-feet.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th October, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The traders and the purchasers of timber are hereby informed that Deodar, Kail, Fir and Chil timber (Round and Sawn) bearing Ganga, Veda, Simli, and R A property marks shall be sold by Public Auction at Jhelum on 15 10/21 and 16 10/21 Chaknizeem 17 10/21 and 18 10/21 Khushah 19 10/21 and 20 10/21.

2. Our sale year ends on the 30th September 1921 and we want to clear our stock. Purchasers of timber are requested to take advantage of this rare opportunity.

3. The bidders will have to pay 10 per cent on the fall of hammer and the balance within two weeks.

4. Other conditions of sale will be read out before auction begins.

5. Estimated quantity of timber to be sold is as under:—

Kinds	Sawn No	Sawn cft	Logs No.	Logs cft
Deodar	20,000	80,000	6670	220696
Kail	10,000	40,000	2925	84053
Fir	15,000	60,000	2158	75304
Chil	5000	18,000		

TIRATH RAM SHAH,
RAI BAHADUR, M.B.E.,
Timber Merchant and Government Contractor

28th September, 1921.
C10288

AMUSEMENTS

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
PRESENTS

A drama of abiding interest which had caused a big sensation in Paris. The story is unique in many ways. The plot is laid in Spain and is a story of love and intrigue which reveals a new angle of vision the age old conflict between a man and a maid.

THE WOMAN & THE PUPPET,

supplied by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

WITH

AN ANIMAL COMEDY.

In which you will marvel at the extraordinary skill and intelligence displayed by the wild animals.

Daily Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

THE ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

Bellasis Road. A few paces from the PARSI STATUE.

LAST CHANCE !

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night

The Final Three Episodes—6 parts—6,000 feet—of their pre-eminently popular Serial

"THE CARTER CASE"

Starring the Cinema favourite Margaret Marsh.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Screening Comedy.

"THE STAGE HAND"

Featuring the popular

LARRY SEMON

Four Shows To-day; at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

Commencing from Saturday To-morrow, Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present from Saturday next another grand Indian Production.

"TRIDINDI SANYAS"

Produced by the Bharat Cinema Company at great expense.

Globe Cinema

FOR THE LAST TIME-TO-DAY

Messrs K. D. and brothers present,

ALICE BRADY
in a fascinating Love-Story.

"The Dark Lantern"
(6 Reels—6000 feet)

A marvellously touching Story of the Social Life of To-day.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows To-day 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY.

Messrs. K. D. and brothers will present from Saturday next—8th instant—the Fifth Picture of their "Biggest Seven" Series—a glorious, magnificent Vitagraph Photo-drama.

"THE GARTER GIRL"

Featuring the pretty, adorable CORINNE GRIFFITH.

Watch for farther particulars.

West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
CHARLES HUTCHINSON
American death—defying Hero of Dare-devil Deed
IN
DOUBLE ADVENTURE
HE HAS NO FEAR!

Surrounded on all sides by the revolutionists he fights a lone battle to save the girl and her good name?

FOURTH WEEK THREE EPISODES.
Episode 8th THE GIRL OF FATE.
" 9th. THE BLACK WHIRLPOOL
" 10th. A DEVIL'S BARGAIN.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10.30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.
"PERIWINKLE"

A story with an Intense Heart appeal. Fresh as a breeze from the ocean itself.

FEATURING
MARY MILES MINTER

Don't Miss the Excelsior Pictures they are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

TO-DAY
TO-DAY
TO-DAY
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"

A Mammoth Masterpiece of Supreme Direction.

Produced on a scale that Rivals that of a Special Super Feature.

In 15 Episodes or 31 Reels.

JUNGLES—WILD ANIMALS—THRILLING ACTION, LOVE AND ROMANCE.

The Story of a Boy and a Girl, growing to Manhood in the Heart of the African Jungle fighting for Life and Happiness.

THE MOST ABSORBING LOVE STORY EVER TOLD.

SHOWING SIMULTANEOUSLY AT THE
EMPIRE
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TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

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EMPRESS
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TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

THE EXCELSIOR
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ltd.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
No. 3 PROGRAMME
A Complete change of Repertoire
Madan Theatres, Limited.
Present
THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS
in Opera Musical Comedy & Revue.
To-Night's Programme includes:—

"THE MOUNTAINS OF CAUCASIA"
A Musical Drama in 2 Acts

"THE BROKEN MIRROR"
A Pantomine Comedy Sketch.

"BALLALAIKA ORCHESTRA"
A Picture of Russian Military Life.

"IN BILLET"
Soldier Songs and Dances.

"MADAME BOURSKAIA"
in Grand Operatic Selections.

MATINEE NEXT SUNDAY AT 5-30.

Please Note—A Complete English Synopsis is given away free to every patron.

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking at Theatre. Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288.

IT HAPPENS
"ONCE TO EVERY WOMAN?"
Why? How? When?

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
PRESENTS
The Branded Four

Seconds of staggering suspense; moments of maddning mystery; hours of heart interest and thrills you will find in this Select Serial of Superiority.

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BEN WELSON
AND
NEVA GERBER

SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
DONT MISS THIS ONE
PRICES AS USUAL.

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telephone. No. 2411.

Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

WORDS OF WARNING.

Many people take insufficient heed of a slight headache, a failing appetite, frequent biliousness, an undue weariness of the body, a state of flatulence or a condition of constipation. They think they will "soon be all right"—that these slight ailments will soon pass off." This is not a wise and prudent policy. t should be an urgent matter with everybody to cure dyspeptic troubles in the earliest stages. Little ailments—so-called—often have an unexpected way of developing into serious illnesses. It is necessary therefore, to check them at once. Nor is this difficult. Such disturbance of the digestive system as results from sluggish liver and kidneys, from torpid bowels, from a stomach lacking tone, is effectively corrected by the use of that reliable remedy—

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens Lanc.
Sold everywhere
in boxes, price, As. 8. 12. & Rs. 2.

American Gold Medal Camp ots

No. 1½ cet Rs. 25 each
No. 108 ,, Rs. 25 each
Packing and Delivery extra

America India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

Is your Baby being fed correctly?

Every Mother

no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day.

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY

The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority on all that touches baby's welfare, and contains clear and informative articles on:—

The Importance of proper dietary. Quantities and Hours of Feeding. Feeding after Weaning. Sickness and Convalescence in Infancy. General Management and Clothing. Minor Infant Ailments, Isolation and Disinfection. The care of the Nursing Mother etc., etc.

TO ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD.
Special representatives for India.
Box 2198, G-P.O. CALCUTTA.

Mrs.

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Oct. 6.

S.S. Sunhaven, Anderson, Blyth.

The following vessels obtained their port clearnaces yesterday:—

SS. Yoshida Maru, Kimoto, Rangoon.

S.S. Ganges Maru, Yamanoe, Kobe, etc.

S.S. San Francisco Maru, Tashiro, Singapore.

S.S. Nairang, Gaddic, Jeddah.

The following vessel began to load yesterday steamer Lanka for Calcut.

S.S. Sunhaven:—The steamer Sunhaven, 1,733 tons, Captain E. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Blyth, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Yoshida Maru:—The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Yoshida Maru, 1,349 tons, Captan H. S. Kimoto, will sent to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Ganges Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Ganges Maru, 2,733 tons, Captain R. Yamono, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S.S. Nairang:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nairang, 2,847 tons, Captain A. Gaddie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 6.

Steamer City of London for Liverpool—40 bales wool, H. Bakisondas; 112 bales wool raw, D. Koonchanmal; Hamburg—1,120 bales cotton, The Bombay Company and Co.

Steamer Morea for London—3 bales lambskins, Thos. Cook and Son; 3 bales woollen-carpets, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.

Steamer Egypt for London—170 cwts. chutney, Namji Nowroji; 325 cwts. buffalo horns, Gylam Hoosein Suchidana.

Steamer Pathan for Genoa—200 bales cotton, Hirji Hensey and Co.; Antwerp—515 bales cotton, The Bombay Company Ltd.; 250 bales cottonfly, Khimji Visram and Co.; 326 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; Antwerp in transit to Havre, 55 bales cotton, The Bombay Company Ltd.

Steamer Hatarana for Hamburg—3,900 cwts. myraballams, M. M. Chotani.

Steamer Umzinto for Hamburg—728 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 112 bales cotton, The Bombay Company, Ltd.; 110 bales cotton, K. H. Kajani and Co.; 62 bales cotton, B. Meyer and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.; 592 bales cottonfly, Khimji Visram and Co.; 55 bales cottonwaste, Khimji Visram and Co.; 23002 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 6,600 cwts. myrabollams, M. M. Chotam; 1 case grass oil, F. G. Enlep and Co.

Steamer Lahore for Hongkong—40 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 192 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 374 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; Shanghai—600 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co.

Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha; 515 bales cotton, N. Futchally and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal and Co.; Nagasaki—500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha; Yokkaichi—1,300 bales cotton, Yokoham Kuito Kaisha; Moji—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuito Kaisha; Shanghai—9 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Nissim Cotton Trading Co.

Steamer Kashan Maru for Hongkong—62 cwts. gum googal, E. S. Abdulkyam.

Steamer Ganges Maru for Hongkong—1,000 cwts. onios, R. E. Dadachanja.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 6.

Steamer Tamba Maru from Yokohama

Agents:—Nippon Yusan Kaisha:—

29 cases silk goods; 33 cases spun silk yarn; 135 cases porcelain; 71 cases cottons; 193 bales cottons; 76 cases confectionery; 11 cases enamellesware; 15 bags provisions; 55 cases provisions; 120 bags betal nuts; 13 cases clocks; 3 packages clocks; 439 cases glass ware; 185 cases safety matches; 25 packages earthenwaro; 360 cases glass bangles; 100 bags suagar; 164 bags nut megs; 1,320 bales cotton sheeting; 100 bales cotton yarn; 10 cases play cards; 10 cases refined camphor; 16 cases yellow silk; 9 bales rum silk; 3 cases rum silk; 650 cases cassia; 600 bales mattings; 1,639 bags sago flour.

Steamer Konhan Mrau from Bunder **Abbass**

Agents:—A. Minaji:—

4,769 bkts. wet dates; 348 bags wet dates; 348 bags dry dates; 15 cases dry dates; 865 bundles dates; 138 bags kennels; 17 bales attari; 130 bags almonds; 6 cases almonds; 15 bundles skins; 109 bales cotton; 554 bags gum traganeanth; 90 cases gum traganeanth; 62 bags traganeanth; 21 carboys rose water; 62 jottas assofotoda; 392 bags raisins; 3 bales carpets; 100 bales wool; 213 bags figs; 7 bags almond-seeds. —

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the the 6th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are clear and at most stations night temperature is higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and in defect at Cawnpore and at the former station day temperature is lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and night temperature is higher than usual at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj, Rajkot and Deesa and day temperature is lower than usual at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly or moderately clouded in the South of the division. Humidity is in defect at Saugor. Night temperature is below normal at Hoshangabad and Khandwa but above it in the Southern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri and Mormugao report 0.30in. and 0.15in. of rain respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.45in. Sholapur 0.47in. Belgaum 0.62in. and Aurangabad 0.22in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Rain as fallen locally in in Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Mysore and a few falls have occurred in South-East Madras and the South-East Punjab. Bangalore reports 1.22in. Skies are in general moderately clouded in the Peninsula and clear weather continues to prevail over the Northern half of the reporting area.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in Madras, Malabar, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

India Teleraphic Summary for the 5th October 1921.

A storm has formed to the South-West of Por Blair and will probably move in a north-westerly direction. A western disturbance is approaching the extreme North of India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Assam and South-West Madras and local in the Bay Islands, Chota Nagpur, the Konkan and Coorg. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the East Central Provinces, Malabar and on the North Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair four inches; Mandalay two; Monywa one and a half; Dibrugarh one; Barisal one and a half; Ranchi three; Nowa Dumka, Sonamarg three-quarters and Cuddalore one.

Exchange Bank Telegrafic transfer one shilling five and five sixteen pence and demand bills one shilling five and eleven thirty-two pence.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 6.

In consequence of 84 points reported lower in New York futures to-day the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 563 for Fully Good M. G. Brouch April-May and steadily declined till Rs. 551. It then again advanced till Rs. 559½ which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 559. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 561 and declined to Rs. 558 closed at Rs. 565. Fine M. G. Oomra Decr.-January opened at Rs. 478 and went down till Rs. 462 again advancing till Rs. 471 which was the rate at 4 p.m. Fully Good M. G. Bengal Decr.-January was quoted Rs. 405 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was easier yesterday as there were free sellers of new crop contracts in the Bazar, and owing to declining advices reported from New York. About 800 bales only are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 6th Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	—	—	565
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan	...	—	410
ine Oomra Dec,- Jany.	—	—	478

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 6th Oct 1921

F. G. Broach	April-May,	—	—	559
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan,	—	—	402
Fine Oomra's	Dec.-Jany.	—	—	470

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 6th Oct 1921

Description		Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Bengal and Sind	Punjab	— 415	4 0	385	—
F. G. Oomra's	No. 4	470	460	440	— —
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	503	491	479	— —
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	485	475	455	— —
M.G. Broach		—	—	—	— —
Northern ?		—	—	445	455 420 —

ARRIVALS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce reported for the 48 hours ending 8 a.m. on 5th Oct 1921

Cotton	8852	Bales.
Wheat	1738	Qrs.
Linseed	1961	"
Rapeseed	349	"
Groundnut	2249	"
Pulse	Nil	"
Groundnut	1466	"
Castorseed	20740	"
Rice	126171	"
Myrabolams	2345	"
Cottonseed	2905	"
Mowrah	Nil	"
Ghee	7908	"
Jowar	3835	"
Maize	38	"
Bajri	Nil	"
Seize	1307	"
Coal	2726	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 6.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-1-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 28-13-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 96-9-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 96-9-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/5 11/32.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/8.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/4.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/5 13/32.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/32.
Tone of Exchange. Quiet.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 375.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 395.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 385.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 174.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 168.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 208.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D Rs. 297.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 162½.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 374.
London Gold ready s. 109-8.
London Silver ready d. 42-2.
London Silver forward d. 41-14.
Tone of Silver. Absence of buyers. Quiet.
American cross rate on London dollar 3.77 per pound.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 52.10 per pound.
Italian cross rate on London Frcs. 94.00 per pound.
Swiss cross rate on London Frcs. 21.40 per pound.
Belgium cross rate on London Frcs. 53.20 per pound.
German cross rate on London Mars 467 per pound.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 76.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/6.
5½ pe rcent War Bonds due 1928 100/6.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/8.

SHARES.

Market closed easier.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 3,000, Alliance Cotton 420, By. Cotton 1400, By. Dyeing 1990, Bradbury 1340, Century 1230, Cent India 5330, Colaba Land 3130, Coorla 3310, Crescent 825, Currimbhoy 2570, David 1847/8, Edw. Sassoon 710, Fazulbhoy 1805, Ind. Malwa 867/8, Kastoorchand 1670, Kohinoor 3835, New Great 1227/8, Pabani 1140, Pearls 1585, Phoenix 1390, Shapurji 545, Simplex 1215, Standard 2900, Swan 1465, Swadeshi 5415, Tata Mill 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 815, B. Burma 540, B. Burma N, I. 160, B. Tramway 140, Bundi cement 48, Ind. Cement 400, Katni Ord 295, Katni Defd 1440, Tata Iron Ord 96/4, Tata Iron Defd 510, Tata Iron N. Defd 437/8, Tata Iron N. Ord 85, Tata Hydro 930, Tata Oil 105 and Scindia 10.

We understand the Managing Committee of the Native share and Stock Brokers Association have decided to allow forward transactions into the shares of the following Companies from 5th January 1922.

Ebrahimbhoy Pabani Mills, Ltd.
Edward Sassoon Mills, Ltd.
Gokak Mills, Ltd.
Khatao Makanjee Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd.
Meyer Sassoon Spg. and Wvg Co., Ltd.
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Planet Milig Ltd.
Tata Mills Ltd.
British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Pherozeshah Jhangirshah Taleyarkhan, LL.B., is appointed to be Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. Dadiba K. Mehta.

Mr. W. C. Holman, while acting as Commissioner of Police, Bombay is appointed to be a Presidency Magistrate in the City of Bombay.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I. C. S., is appointed on the termination of his appointment in the Bombay Municipality, to be Assistant Collector, Broach.

Mr. E. J. Bolus, I. C. S., on return from leave is appointed to act as Collector, Sukkur, vice Mr. J. A. Pope, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. S. H. Covernton, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Kaira, vice Mr. J. H. Garrett, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Mr. J. A. Shillidy, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Collector, Surat, vice Mr. A. O. Korelhi, pending further orders.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I. C. S., transferred.

Mr. C. H. Blathwayt, I. C. S., on relief, to be Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. S. M. Bharucha, transferred.

Mr. S. M. Bharucha, on relief, to be Collector, Thana, vice Mr. C. S. Campbell, C.B.E. I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, O.B.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector, Larkana, vice Mr. N. H. Hey, I. C. S., transferred.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I. C. S., on relief, to act as Collector, Nawabshah, vice Mr. Hamid A. Ali, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Collector, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. C. W. A. Turner, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. A. C. Green, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. C. H. Bristow, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Poona, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Mr. H. T. Sorley, I. C. S., on the termination of his appointment at the Secretariat, to be Assistant Collector, Kaira.

Mr. J. Abbott, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Sholapur.

Mr. J. R. Hood, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Kolaba, vice Mr. V. S. Bhide, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. Dunpoy, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar.

Mr. Mahadev Atmaram Phanse, on return from leave is appointed to be District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, vice Mr. S. R. Sawant, reverting.

The Hon. Mr. F. G. Pratt, I. C. S., on the termination of his special duty, to be Commissioner, Northern Division, vice Mr. C. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S.

Mr. C. A. Peyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector, Panch Mahals, vice Mr. A. R. Dalal, I. C. S.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, and Personal Assistant to the Collector, Panch Mahals.

Mr. K. R. Kulkarni is appointed to act as Assistant Register of Cooperative Socicties, Central Division, vice Mr. J. A. Madan, I. C. S., pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. G. Tucker, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., (Lond.), I.M.S., is appointed to be Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, and First Physician, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Novis, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed to be Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Senior Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Captain B. P. Karani, L.M. & S., I.M.S., (Honorary), is appointed to be Professor of Biology, Grant Medical College, with effect from the 28th July 1921, vice Mr. A. J. Kohiyar, M.B., B.S., resigned.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

A statement showing receipts and expenditure during the year 1920-21 in connection with the Bombay Development Scheme, which shows that receipts during 1920-1921, under the head of cotton cess revenue," amounted to Rs 2,75,60-11-3, and on the "Miscellaneous" head, to Rs. 1,545-6-0, making a total of Rs. 2,77,151-1-3.

The expend'ture during 1920-1921 was as under: (a) Under the "Bombay Schemes," Rs. 41,36,874-14-0; (b) under the "Suburban Schemes" Rs. 8,13,507-15-0; (c) Under the "General" head Rs. 10,17,238-under the heading of "C" Tools and Plant for Development Divisions (excluding the Back Bay Reclamation), also the the total of Rs 1,693-1-3 under the "suspence" heading. Thus the grand total of expenditure under A, B, C, and E headings comes up to Rs. 64,40,689-10-10.

SUN NOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY; HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wednesday	12th Oct	m 8 20	25 1
		8 42a	24 5

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in.
Wednesday	12th Oct	m 1 30	19 11
		2 39a	19 2

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Oct. 1921

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in		29.904
Temperature of Air	degrees	83.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	79.1
Dew Point	"	77.7
Relative humid ity of Air	"	0.836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		3.2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		89 2
Minimum do do		78 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	NNW, ENE, WNW. SE,	
Movement of Wind do.	miles	1 03
Fall of Rain	inches	0 00
Total fall during month	"	0 0
do. year	"	95 96
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	6th Oct.	0 00

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

9TH EXTRA MEETINGS.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 6.

THE DONCASTER PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Belvedere 9-4, Camberley 9-1, Cheechako 9-1, Crushed Glass 8-11, Viola 8-10, Divide 8-10, Charcoal 8-8, Paragua 8-5, Mist 8-4, Mimi 8-3, Murmansk 8-0, Princess Ila 8-0, D. N. P. 8-13, Fussy 7-12, Lover True 7-11, Double Win 7-9, Belle Syme 7-9, Dialect 7-7.

THE LONSDALE HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs.

The Lark 9-0, Marmion 8-12, Meg Merrilies 8-10, Laranja 8-9, Desert Gold 8-8, Elsewise 8-7, Bohea 8-5, My Eva 8-3, Lady Ard 8-2, Ila's Fancy 8-2, Olivine 8-0, Marby 7-12, Chummy 7-12, Pretty Margaret 7-9, Pilgrim's Pass 7-5, Mary's Lamb 7-5, Hail Columbia 7-0, The Shah 7-0.

THE DECCAN PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Sugar Cane 10-2, Discarded 9-3, Better Luck 8-6, Mountain Apple 8-3, Cuidon 8-0, Come On 7-13, Black Frier 7-12, Sweet Apple 7-5, Courtier 7-0.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Preciciuse 9-12, Woorali 9-12, Beggar Prince 9-3, Huon River 9-2, Summer's Joy 9-0, Zea 9-0, Glass Rock 8-11, Merion 8-9, Cahir Lass 8-5, Oregon Pine 8-3, Lomond's Pride 8-2, Lucky Queen 7-13, Kaloolah 7-12, May Lass 7-10, South Star 7-9, Lomo 7-8, Dougal 7-7, Waveline 7-4, Elphene 7-3, Fire Finch 7-0.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Pin Money 9-12, Pine Tree 9-9, Belle Voyageuse II 9-3, Dori 9-2, Larry Quin 9-1, Nerissa 8-12, Some Scribe 8-10, Nurse Bobs 8-7, Pine Box 8-5, Mirabelle 7-3, Lady Ard 8-0, Tourney 7-13, Gavrelle 7-11, She She 7-10, Old Sport 7-9, Undies 7-8, Deslin 7-7, Limehouse Lights 7-5, Sage 7-3, Moreen 7-0, Vlinger 6-12.

THE OCTOBER PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Balline 9-12, Whitweek 9-8, Greenfield 9-5, Lace 9-2, Sospello 9-0, Much Marrier 8-12, Wild Woman 8-10, Flying Dart 8-6, Ragazzo 8-5, Bohea 8-3, Allensmore 7-13, Binfield Grove 7-12, the Omally 7-11, Lively 7-10, Rock Ferry 7-8, Pretty Margaret 7-7, Tessie 7-5, Isbury Rose 7-4, Miss Glad Eyes 7-2, Hibernia 7-0.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Union Jack 9-0, Kayid 8-12, Ferry Boat 8-11, Karikata 8-6, Waabil 8-4, Dowlat 8-1, Hakum 8-0, Rose Hill 7-13, Kitchener 7-11, Shums 7-10, Gold King 7-8, Vershan 7-8, Peninsular 7-6, Dublin 7-4, Good Star 7-2.

THE FINAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Khaboor 9-6, Karikata 8-12, Waterloo 8-10, Waabil 8-10, Zuheir 8-8, Anxious 8-6, Nevermind 8-5, Bismark 8-5, Brindisi 8-3, Tit Bits 8-3, Taj 8-2, Huntsman 8-2, Shums 8-2, Vershan 8-0, Grey Renard 7-12, Tiger 7-12, Yadghar 7-11, Arthur 7-11, Dublin 7-10, Arvil 7-9, Diamond King 7-9, Triumph 7-7, Fattahabad 7-4, Centry 7-4, Good Star 7-2, Sammy 7-2, Peshwa 7-0.

THE COVENTRY STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2¼ miles.

Joyous Guard 12-10, Truncheon 12-10, Oak Queen 12-10, Red Turk 12-10, White Patch 11-2, Dark Legend II 10-10, Gipsy 10-10, Babugarh 10-10, Daroji II 10-8, Centre 10-8, Lady Bird II 10-0, Snowflake 9-7.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 4.

The Madras Gymkhana Rugby Football Tournament opened this evening, on the island, under conditions which were almost ideal, for the Rugby Football. Of the three teams that have entered this year, the only mofussil team of that is represented in the Tournament is the Ceylon Rugby Football Union, the holders of the cup. The other two are local teams. The Dorsets and Suffolks were prevented from taking part in the Tournament owing to the Moplah rebellion. Owing to paucity of entries, the Tournament being American, each team had to play each other. This evening, the opening match was played between the Ceylon Football Union and the United Services. A good hard-fought game was witnessed, which ended in a victory for Ceylon, by one goal and five 'tries' to a 'try'. The victors were undoubtedly a heavier team and played with caution, though the United Services put up a good defensive.

BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Oct. 5.

The Twenty Bouts figured on programme for the Second Night of Southern Command Interunited Individual Boxing Championship tournament, all of which with one exception took place. There was again very good attendance of the public to witness the fights.

1st Series, bantam weights 2st. 6lbs. and under opened proceedings. Private Berrill 2nd Beds and Herts knocked out Private Titerall of same regiment in opening round. Private Hodgson 1st Green Howards won on points against Private Scott Argylls after good a fight. Private Tucker Argylls also received verdict on points against Corporal Carrington 1st Shropshires. Lce-Cpl. Goddard 77th Hussars beat Pte. Aldridge 1st Howards. Pte. Thomas 2nd Lincolns severely punished Cpl. Jeffries 1st Shropshires so that referee stopped the fight in last round giving Thomas the verdict. 1st Series 11st. 6lbs. and under Pte. Edwards 1st Shrophires won on points against signaller Sullivan Signal Training Centre after slogging contest. Pte. Wright Argylls and Pte. Sefton 2nd Lincolns needed extra round to decide their very even contest when Wright received verdict. Sergt. Signaleton 1st Green Howards knocked out gunner Gray 24th BDF R. F. A. in first round but in next bout Pte. Davis, 2nd Durhams was disqualified for holding Cpl. Nash 3rd K. R. Rifles.

1st series Fly weights 8st. and under. Pte. McCabe 1st Argylls, was disqualified for holding in his bout with Pte. Markey of the same Regt. Lce. Cpl. Burge 3rd K. R. Rifles had Pte. Lancaster 2nd Durhams knocked out in the very first round and in like fashion Drummer Seaby 2nd beds and Herts disposed of Pte. Wood 2nd Lincolns. In the first round while Pte. Askill 1st Green Howards had his opponent Pte. Serman 1st Shropshires counted out in the second round. Last fight in these weights saw Lce. Cpl. Exell 3rd K. R. R. put Pte. Beeley 1st Green Howards out in the first round.

2nd series Light weights 9st. 9lbs. and under. Cpl. Barber 3rd K. R. Rifle had Pte. Goldsmith 2nd Durhams counted out in the second round. Pte. Grewer 1st Green Howards won on points against Cpl. Gibbs, Queens Bays. After good fight Pte. Holden 2nd Durhams knocked out Lce. Cpl. Brown of the same Regt. in the second round. Sergt. Page 26th Bde. R.F.A. won on points after very even bout with Bdr. Hayden 24th Bde. R.F.A. Pte. Higgs 2nd beds and Herts received points verdict against Pte. Wilson 7th Hussars. Hoeng Smith Blake 7th Hussars had a walk over as his opponent Lce. Cpl. Williams 3rd K. R. Rifles had injured thumb. Cpl. Flannery 2nd Lincolns beat Lce. Cpl. McLaughlias 2nd beds and Herts won points after excellent fight in which exchanges were even and Drummer Cripps 1st Argylls had Bdaman West 2nd Beds and Herts wnuded and beaten in the first round.

Do not fail to Visit

THE SHOW ROOM OP NED BY

THE JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TOURIST PARTY

Samples of latest Japanese Manufactures:

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PLASTER AND MARBLE BUST AND STATUES OF

Lok. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, and Lala Lajpatrai are for sale

The bust of Lok. Tilak is now under the special consideration of the Poona Municipality and the model is pronounced to be the best by many persons.

Similar busts and statues of other eminent persons of India are also available at

The Premier Sculpture Studio.

V. V. WAGH, Sculptor.

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

POONA RACING SEASON

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

BY

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY.

IN THE

SMALL JUMPING SCHOOL

RACE COURSE POONA.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8TH,

COMMENCING AT 8 A.M.

THE FOLLOWING HORSES IN TRAINING, ETC.

The following additional horses are sold by orders of their various owners:—

I. ELPHENE. Bay English Mare, 4 years, by Shogun out of Grandmere.

II. BRITISH CONTROLLED. Bay Colt, 3 years, by Orby out of Lady Edgar.

III. MIGHTY ATOM. Bay Arab Horse.

IV. BHOOKHRI. Grey Arab Horse.

V. CHRYSANTHEMUM. Grey Arab Horse.

C11023

Old Man's Kidneys

A Family Doctor states that the worst cases of kidney disease are found amongst people who drink too much, eat too much and lead a strenuous life of rush and hustle. He quotes an actual examination he once made of the kidney from a young man of 40, side by side with the kidney from an old man of 70. Both bore the marks of old age. WHY? Because the life the young man had led, had given him in the prime of life "Old Man's Kidneys."

Old Man's Kidneys! How well this phrase sums up the too frequent explanation of backache, urinary troubles, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, gravel and stone.

Kidney disease is medically listed as prevent able—remember this! Avoid chills and colds be moderate in eating and drinking, get more rest, more fresh air, and cultivate bowel ularity.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills assist Nature in restoring and maintaining kidney activity. By helping these organs to purify the blood this special kidney medicine does much to counteract the bad results of indigestion.

When the kidneys are weakened, strengthen them with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, And when the kidneys are well, let commonsense keep them well.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs. 10.8; obtainable from all dealers.

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statements of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Hallowell Road BOMBAY

LABOUR DEMANDS DISARMAMENT.

CLAIM TO BE HEARD AT WASHINGTON.

"STOP BUILDING."

The Trades Union Congress at Cardiff in mail week debated the Washington Conference on the limitations of armaments and carried a resolution demanding that Labour should be adequately represented on it.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, who was given a mixed reception, moved the resolution which protested against the Government's decision to carry out an extensive programme of armament, and asked for the cessation of all preparations for war at least until the disarmament conference has finished its work.

The German fleet was at the bottom of the sea, said Mr. Thomas, but before 1914 the naval policy of this country was a two-Power standard. We had gone through a war which was to end war. We sacrificed a million lives. Had they realised that the expenditure to-day on the Army, Navy, and Air Force was two and a half times what it was in 1914? ("Shame!") It was humbug and hypocrisy to talk about waste on education, housing, and social problems when we were spending millions recklessly as we were to-day. Unfortunately our memories were short. Everybody could denounce the war to-day, but any student of history knew that the same things we were saying to-day and the same horrors of war as we felt, were felt after every war. The horrors of the Crimea were horrors that made the country ring at that time, yet the present generation remembered the Crimean War only by the charge of the Light Brigade.

BUILDING AGAINST WHOM?

The United States had refused to accept the Versailles Treaty and had turned down the Wilson policy by several million votes. The new President had taken a very magnanimous step and said, "We cannot stand aside and allow another war to take place if we can avoid it." Accordingly he had called this conference at Washington. Could our delegates go there and tell him that we were laying down 4 battleships at a cost of between 30 and 40 millions?

It was not only a mockery and a farce but he wanted to say clearly and definitely that if the British were to be represented at Washington they should go over and say, "As evidence of our good feeling and our anxiety to do the right thing and that our people are behind us we are not going on with the building of these ships" (Applause.)

Were we not entitled to ask—Whom are we building against at this moment? We had a treaty with Japan which had caused more friction than anything else because there had been for a long time differences between Japan and the United States. The United States said quite rightly that if we had an alliance with Japan it meant that we were to take sides with her against the United States.

"That is not only the reasoning of American people," said Mr. Thomas, "but it is what the enemies of England in America are daily propagating in the minds of the people. There is no sane man, either in America or this country, who can conceive of any circumstances that would warrant a rupture between the United States and ourselves."

If the Washington Conference were to be real and effective, organised Labour of all countries must take part in it.

MERCHANT SHIPS FIRST.

Just as we denounce profiteering in armaments, let us not forget we have to deal with the vested interests of our own people in regard to this question. You have got to say to your dockyard workers and those who live by armament production, that they also must not press for battleships merely because they themselves would have useful employment."

"We believe more useful employment could be obtained by the construction of merchant ships."

Mr. H. Politt (Boilermakers) asked what was the use of asking half-starved men to build no more battleships but instead to build merchant ships. They were powerless, and to get food they would build against even the workers of Cardiff If the boilermakers and shipwrights stopped work they would find the railwaymen carrying troops to their places of work in order to keep an essential industry going.

MINERS' DECISION.

Mr. R. Smillie said the Miners' Federation had decided that in the event of international war being threatened an International Minres' Conference would be called, and that the miners of all nations should cease work at once. (Cheers.)

In reply Mr. Thomas said: "We have been given as a remedy the Red International as understood by the Russian position at this moment. "If that is the monument they hold up to us I say that, bad as our position is, God save us from the remedy they offer to us." (Cheers)

The resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority.—"Daily Mail."

CONTRACT FOR AMERICAN WHEAT

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

It is understood by the Punjab Government that contracts were effected on September 30th for delivery in Karachi of American wheat. One steamer is expected to arrive from San Francisco in Karachi early in December and sales are being effected at Rs. 7, as. 12 per maund. This would give Rs 8 as 9 per maund in Lahore.

The Sind Postal Union, Sukkur, sent the following telegraphic message to:—(1) the Director-General of Posts, (2) H. E. Viceroy and (3) the Hon. Mr. Khaparde, on 29-9-21:—"Postmaster-General, Bombay, granting extensions various officials above age-limit against Government Resolution, thus ruining prospects of juniors. This important grievance still continues. Pray order immediate retirement such officials."

The Clan "Colquhoun" arrived at London on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

SOME INTERPELLATIONS

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai (Kaira District) asked: (a) Is it a fact that a first year trained non-Matric teacher is appointed as Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector in the Ahmedabad District to inspect first and second grade schools having third year trained Headmasters?

(b) If so, what are his special qualifications?

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye replied: Enquiries will be made.

SUKKUR BARRAGE.

3. Mr. G. H. Kassim (Karachi City) asked: Will Government be pleased to state the date when they will take in hand the construction of the barrage at Sukkur?

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied: The financial aspect of the whole scheme is now under consideration and Government will not be in a position to state when construction will be commenced until the proposals about financing the scheme have received the approval of the Secretary of State.

KARWAR HIGH SCHOOL.

1. Mr. S. B. Dubhashe (Kanara District) asked: (a) Are Government aware that the Hostel attached to the Karwar High School is located in a building which is quite unsuited for the purpose, and which stands in the midst of unhealthy surroundings and at a distance of about a mile from the School?

(b) Is it a fact that the Science Laboratory of the Karwar High School is placed in an old, low-roofed, dark incommodious building standing at some distance from the School, and barely sufficient for a dozen boys whereas the High School classes consist of thirty boys and more, and that in consequence science teaching in the School cannot be carried on on proper lines?

(c) Is it a fact that the Karwar High School boys are obliged to play in private fields for want of suitable play-ground?

The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye replied: Enquiries will be made.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

1. Mr. Kalandarbaksh Sufi (Thar and Parkar District) asked:—Will the Government state whether the funds available for the P. W. D. now are sufficient for the execution of the following works:—

(a) Clearance of Eastern Nara,
(b) Removing of curves in the Nara,
(c) and putting of the necessary bunds along the Nara.

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied:—It is too early yet to state what work will be necessary consequent on the inundation season. But it is scarcely possible to expect the funds available will be sufficient for more than the most urgent items of (a) and (b).

With regard to (c) this is such a large matter, amounting practically to the canalization of the Nara, that at present the scheme is proposed to be undertaken along with the Sukkur Barrage project. Should this project fall through by any chance, the embankment of the Nara must then be undertaken as a special work requiring special provision as the ordinary grants would be altogether insufficient to finance it.

PETITIONS FROM DISMISSED TALATIS.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City, North) asked:—(a) Would Government be pleased to lay on the table copies of petitions requesting increase in pay received from the Talatis of Ratnagiri District, together with the replies given to them?

(b) Is it true that all the Talatis who had joined the strike (in the Ratnagiri District) are dismissed from the service?

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied:—(a) The petitions were destroyed when the pay was raised. No replies were given.

(b) Yes. They were given notice that they would be dismissed if they remained absent without leave after October 25th, but they did not rejoin by that date.

ACQUISITION AT PIR PON.

1. Mr. M. A. Havelivala (Bombay City) asked:—Will Government be pleased to state what lands were taken from the owners at Pir Pon in respect of Mahul Plot Survey No. 72 without their consent or notice to them?

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied:—If the reference is to the present survey No. 72, the answer is "none." If the question relates to the old survey No. 72, no information can be given—as notice of a suit has been given—except that the incident incorrectly described in the question in 1862.

REMOVAL OF COTTON GREEN TO SEWRI FROM COLABA.

2. Mr. M. A. Havelivala (Bombay City) asked:—When do Government expect the Cotton Green to be removed to Sewri from Colaba?

(b) Is the delay in such removal due to the Port Trust resolving to build the godowns themselves and not to grant leases of land to reliable merchants who applied for the same?

(c) Will Government state how many plots there are at Sewri and to whom the Bombay Port Trust have leased them for the purposes of storing cotton bales?

The Hon. Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad replied:—Information is being obtained.

REVISION OF THE PAY OF THE TALATIS.

(1) Rao Bahadur R. M. Nilkanth (Ahmedabad District) asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—

(1) whether the revision of the pay of the Talatis for which budget grant of Rs. 4 lakhs was voted at the last session of the Council has been brought into effect, and, if so, from what date?

(2) what increase in grades of pay have been given to the Talatis as compared with the grades sanctioned under Government order No. 562 dated 27th September, 1920?

(3) is the number of Talatis to be reduced under the revised scheme and, if so, by how much?

(4) if the revision has not yet been brought into effect, what has been the cause of delay?

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied:—(1) and (2) The revision has not yet been brought into effect. A decision may be expected in a few days.

(3) The answer is in the negative. The question of reduction of the number of Talatis does not arise under the revised scheme.

(4) The delay was due to the necessity of referring certain questions to the Finance Committee.

TALATI STRIKE.

1. Major C. Fernandes (Bombay City, South), asked: (a) Is it a fact that some of the talatis in the Kanara district who were on strike have been allowed to rejoin their duties, while some others have been refused this concessions? If so, will Government be pleased to place on the table the cases of all those that were refused this concession assigning their reasons therefor?

(b) With regard to the 17 talatis reported by Government in the March session of the Legislative Council as dismissed in the Kanara District till 21st January 1921, will Government be pleased to state if there are any special reasons for their dismissal and whether their cases have been fully gone into before their dismissal?

(c) In view of the reply given to Sardar V. N. Mutalik's question that Government Officers were instructed to dismiss talatis after giving due warning,will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that four of the talatis in the Honavar Taluka of the Kanara District who had intimated to Government of their intention of going on strike on 22nd December 1920 were dismissed on 25th December 1920 as being leaders of the strike, without any open inquiry?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied: (a) Out of 130 talatis who went on strike 21 returned within the period of the notice warning them that they would be dismissed. The remaining 109 were dismissed. Sixty were, after dismissal, permitted to be re-employed, on their expressing regret, as the candidates who replaced them were not sufficiently experienced. Of the remaining 49, some were ringleaders: The remainder did not express regret or seek re-employment until the candidates who had replaced them had served for a considerable time, and had obtained experience. As it would have been a serious breach of faith not to have confirmed the candidates when fit, and as the strikers had been dismissed after ample notice, the places were permanently filled by the confirmation of the candidates.

(b) The 17 talatis dismissed before 21st January 1921 were ringleaders. The Prant Officers enquired into their cases before dismissing them.

(c) The four talatis in question were given notice to appear before the Deputy Collector. Two of them signed the notice, two refused to sign. All were present at the place where the Deputy Collector's camp was held, but failed to appear before him. They were dismissed for deserting their work, for threatening other talatis and inducing candidates not to act, and for disobedience of the Deputy Collector's order to appear before him.

PAY OF TALATIS.

1. Rao Saheb L. V. Parulekar (Ratnagiri District) asked: Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether the Government has received any petition made by the talatis of the Ratnagiri District in connection with the increase of their pay in 1918 as well as in 1919? If so, has the Government given any reply to any of them? In case reply has been given, will the Government be pleased to place that on the table of the Council?

(b) Whether the Government has received any petition in July or August 1920 from the Talati Association of Ratnagiri or Talatis individually through the Commissioner or directly in connection with the increase in their pay? Whether the Government has given any reply? If so, will the Government be pleased to place all such replies on the table of the Council?

(c) Whether the Governemnt has received any telegram from the Ratnagiri District Association of Talatis dated 23rd October 1920 or thereabout to the effect that until a definite proposal of the increase of the talatis' pay has been published no talati should be dismissed and if so, how it was disposed of; and if a reply was given, will the Government be pleased to place that on the table of the Council?

(d) What steps the Government are going to take in connection with the re-employment of those talatis in the Ratnagiri District who, having joined the strike, have been since dismissed and who are willing to rejoin the service?

(e) Whether the pay of the talatis during the period of strike is to be paid to the talatis; if so, on what scale?

(f) Whether the Government has received a copy of the resolution of the Association of Talatis intimating that in case their application for the increase of pay is not properly attended to, the talatis will down work from the 10th October 1920? If so, has any reply been given to it and will the Government be pleased to place the same on the table of the Council?

The Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola replied: (a) and (b) Many petitions from talatis in many districts were received on the subject of revision of their pay. They were not replied to but the pay was revised.

(c) Yes. It was recorded and no reply was given.

(d) Government do not propose to re-employ dismissed men whose places have been filled up.

(e) That depends on the circumstances in each case and has not yet been decided.

(f) No.

BOMBAY VILLAGE PANCHAYAT ACT, IX OF 1920.

3. Rao Saheb L. V. Parulekar (Ratnagiri District) asked: Will the Government be pleased to state—

After the passing of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act, IX of 1920, how many District Local Boards and Collectors have made applications for declarations under section 3 of the said Act?

The Honourable Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah replied: In the Central Division all District Local Boards except that of East Khandesh District and three in the Southern Division, namely, Bijapur, Dharwar and Belgaum, have so far made applications for declaration of Panchayats under section 3 of the Village Panchayat Act, 1920. In the Northern Division and Sind no such applications have yet been received. In the Northern Division however reports called for from the Collectors naming the villages in which panchayats should be established have been received.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE HOSTEL CASE.

ACCUSED CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Rao Bahadur Setalvad, judgment was delivered in the case in which Messrs. H. M. Shekedar and J. B. Sukhadia, two students of the Elphinstone College, residing in College Hostel, on Wodehouse Road, took out summons against (1) R. D. Jardine, (2) W. H. Wild, (3) F. C. Kellaway, (4) I. Henshil Wood and (5) D. Lea on charges of trespass, insult, assault, wrongful confinement and criminal intimidation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainants, while the accused No. 3 was defended by Mr. Binning and the rest of the accused by Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, Mr. J. P. Wallace, Solicitor, instructing both the counsels.

His Worship delivered a lengthy oral judgment which lasted for about two hours. He did not think it neccessary to go into the details of the case as to what accused Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 did or say because in the first place those facts appear clearly in the short record which His Worship had made of the evidence in the case. The prosecution alleged that among the words used by some of the accused the abuses were "bloody," "bloody Superintendent" and "bloody school," words which were certainly such as those who uttered them must have known were likely to cause a breach of the peace. After commenting on the evidence, His Worship said that it had caused no small amount of regret to him that the complainants should have departed from the fine tradition of the good old college and not acted generously towards their opponents specially when those opponents were practically suing for terms and should have allowed themselves to be carried away by extraneous influences.

With that feeling in mind His Worship made repeated attempts to have the case compounded. He had very carefully considered all the evidence that had been placed before him on either side and before coming to a final verdict he wished to say certain matters which appeared to him to be established beyond reasonable doubt. In all the witnesses examined the evidence of two witnesses commanded respect and credence, he meant the evidence of Principal Covernton for the prosecution and Mr. Maidment for the defence. There was no doubt that in what some of the accused were doing, viz.: playing music, in their own flat at about 10 p.m. they were not doing any wrong whatsoever. Unfortunately the hostel was situated in the midst of residential quarters, and so long as it was there the resident students must submit to whatever inconveniences that might reasonably arise by living in the midst of residential quarters in the city. His Worship thought the students were wrong in trying to stop the music by shouting, jeering, and making a lot of noise which they admit they did. There could be no doubt that stones were also thrown from the hostal as a response to the firing of the airegun. Upon the evidence there could be also no doubt and it had been admitted by the defence that the accused scaled over the compound gate which had been locked. Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 came first. The Ramoshi would not admit them. Violence had been used upon him. Some of them had sticks. They went straight upstairs on the second floor. They roughly handled some of the students, tried to lock them into two rooms, abused the College and the Superintendent and assaulted one of the students. His Worship thought as it appeared clearly from the evidence that the object with which trespass had been committed was to try and make the students desist from making the noise or throwing the stones by force.

Coming to the incident of the possession of the revolver by accused No. 5 and his aiming at the head of the second complainant Sukhadia, His Worship had no alternative but to find that allegation had not been established to his satisfaction. No. 5 did not possess a license to carry a revolver.

CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

Proceeding His Worship said he had been asked by Mr. Nariman to pass strictures upon Deputy Inspector Turner. His Worship declined to do so as he had not been examined as a witness in the case. No doubt he was lying seriously ill in hospital but it was open for the prosecution to have insisted upon the adjournment of the case till it was possible to examine him. His Worship understood Mr. Nariman to say that he did not want to examine him. It would be against all recognized cannons of fairness to pass strictures upon a person who was not examined as a witness and who had had no opportunity of saying anything by way of defence or explanation. His Worship could not help saying and nobody regretted it more than he did that he had to say that Inspector Guider took an unjustifiable view of the matter. He could not help thinking that if he had treated the case as one of ordinary criminal trespass, arrested the accused, bailed them out and placed them on a charge sheet within 24 hours before a Magistrate the matter would not have assumed the proportion that it had done during the intervening time. In that case very likely no importance could have been attached to the matter by either side and as so many cases of criminal trespass were settled there would have been no objection on the part of the students to settle.

FRIEND OF MR. STREET.

For some time as the case was proceeding His Worship was at a loss to understand why Inspector Guider should not have taken cognigance of the case, but light dawned upon him when the Inspector had to admit in cross-examination that one of the accused viz. No. 5 (Lea) was living with Mr. and Mrs. Street of whom Inspector Guider has admitted was a great friend.

Having held that No. 5 was not proved to have had any revolver and it not being alleged by the prosecution No 5 did anything else, it followed that No. 5 if guilty at all was not on the same level as accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4. It was not alleged that in the first instance he went beyond going into the compound and his going up into the building to the Superintendent's Office was at the invitation of the Superintendent and the Police.

His Worship found all the accused guilty for criminal trespass, the object of their entry being for the purpose of intimidating and for committing an offence, viz., assault on some of the occupants of the hostel. His Worship also found accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 guilty of offences under sections 352, 341, 504, 506 and 114 I. P. C.

Though the accused were found guilty of various offences, only one sentence should follow, as the whole transaction was done at one time.

In passing sentence His Worship observed that had the students not objected to the singing very likely nothing would have happened.

Accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were convicted and fined Rs. 50 each. Accused No. 5 was bound over to keep peace for one month in sum of Rs. 25.

B. B. & C. I. RY. LABOURERS' MEETING.

A UNION FORMED

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Oct. 5.

A mass meeting of the labourers of the B. B. and C. I. Rly. Carriage and Loco. Workshops was held last night at Idgah under the Presidentship of Sardar Sunder Singh Mistri. It was attended by about fifteen thousand labourers and great enthusiasm prevailed owing to a circular issued by the Superintendents of the Workshops exhorting the labourers not to demand increased wages otherwise the Railway Company will have no money to carry on work, and will have to close the shops with the result that all the labourers would die of starvation. They further gave a notice of warning not to be misled by their leaders who are political agitators. Such a circular roused feelings of all the labourers and they immediately approached Pandit Gaurishanker Bharghava to address the meeting and to pacify their feelings. Panditji along with Messrs. Kanwar Chand Karan and S. Shersingh and Pandit Inderkishan Moto immediately hastened to the spot and found the labourers discussing and arranging their affairs calmly and quietly. Pandit Gaurishanker Bhargava made an eloquant speech requesting the labourers to remain calm and quiet and to demand their legitimate rights and to redress their grievences by establishing their firm union. The Pandit while explaining the strength of their unity and the advantages of centralising their energies appealed to the labourers to use stike as their last weapon. He condemned the circulars of the Railway authorities.

After the address one executive Council of about one hundred members was elected for labour union with Pandit Gaurishanker Bhargava as its President.

ABDUR RAHMAN'S ENGLISH ENGINEER.

THE LATE SIR SALTER PYNE.

With the death of Sir Salter Pyne, there ended one of the most romantic lives of modern adventure, writes a correspondent in "The Manchester Guardian". The writer knew young Pyne when he was a superior mechanic in the employ of Walsh, Lovett, and Co., the Calcutta contracting engineers. Like many young men of character, the climate in India affected him with deep depression. It was during one of these fits of the blues that the offer of a post as engineer came from Kabul. Pyne accepted with alacrity. He was warned that the offer savoured of a death sentence. Nothing pleased him better. It seemed to him then to be but a choice between adventure in Afghanistan or a long rest in the mud of the Hoogli River. Fortunately wise old Abdur Rahman, the Amir, liked Pyne. The latter always said, "As long as the Amir was my friend I was as safe in Kabul as in Piccadily." Pyne saw his opportunity. He was likewise a good man of business. The astrologers having blessed his initial work, he returned to England and arranged for a massive munition plant. His orders were stupendous, and he told the writer that his commissions varied from 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. Nor did he stay his hand until the Kabul Arsenal could turn out fieldguns, shells, agricultural implements, and small arms to the quantity that the Amir's resources required. Old Abdur Rahman was most amused when the Queen knighted his industrious business manager and foreman of works. "If the English Queen so exalts my servant, what dignity will she have left for me?" was his whimsical comment. Nevertheless Sir Salter deserved his honours because his presence, and the presence of his associate Europeans in the Arsenal, had a good diplomatic effect. He was always of great value to the Indian Government.

Sir Salter returned finally to this country some fifteen years ago full of knowledge, good stories, *bonhomie*, and the world's goods. He was to be seen often at the 1st Stephen's Club, a very different personage to the despondent mechanic who had taken his life in his hands into far-off Yagistan in the eighties.

OPIUM SALE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

At the opium sale today 300 chests of Benares opium were offered for sale but only 90 chests were sold as there were no buyers for the rest. Sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 4,05,575, the highest price per chest being Rs. 4,530 and the lowest 4,500 and the average 4,506.

PUNJAB H. R. LEAGUE CONFERENCE.

SESSIONS AT AMRITSAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Oct. 5.

The Punjab Provincial Home Rule League Conference was held on 1st and 2nd of October and was attended by about 1,000 delegates and 300 members of the Reception Committee and thousands of visitors including the Sadkus and the members of the depressed classes. Lala Lajpatrai President of the Conference reached Amritsar at 9 a.m. on the 1st. The procession commenced from the Railway Station and passed through the main streets and broke up at Kitchlew House. All office-bearers and the elite of the city walked in front of the President's Carriage chained by Volunteers singing the Natonal Authem and patriotic songs. Ladies and gentlemen of light and leading from all parts of the Province attended it. The proceedings commenced at 3 p.m. and ended at 5 p.m. after the Chairman's address, the President's election and the formation of the Subject Committee. The Subjects Committee sat from 5 to 7 p.m. and framed following resolutions; (1) Boycott of foreign cloth, and vigorous prosecution of Swadeshi; (2) the Boycott of liquor together with peaceful picketing of liquor shops (3) the Boycott of the Prince's visit, with a recommendation for a peaceful hartal to the All-India Congress Committee at the places he visits (4) congratulations to political prisoners; (5) (a) to the Karachi seven," (b) to the people on their unprecedented calmness and self-control; (c) a request for issue of directions to the All-India Congress Committee about the Karachi Khilafat Resolution; (6) Professional Tax (7) begar (8) depressed classes; (9) Kapurthala repressive policy; (10) condemnation of the Governments action regarding Kirpan and Gurdawaras (11) Lala Amrichand and Ajudhianath's arrest; (12) appreciation of Swami Vicharana's Services.

Speeches were delivered by all prominent local and provincial workers. The President-elect, Lala Lajpatrai left for Bombay by a night train and Lala Dunichand was elected in his place on the 2nd. Doctor Satyapal, Chairman thanked the President, workers, delegates, volunteers and others.

LAND AND CUSTOMS REVENUE

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

According to the department of Statistics the grand total of Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding salt) from April to September 1921 amounted to Rs. 1,570 lakhs as compared with Rs. 1,535 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 1,150 lakhs, export duties Rs. 205 lakhs and excise duties on cotton manufactures Rs. 118 lakhs and on motor spirit Rs. 40 lakhs. Land customs and miscellaneous came to Rs. 18 lakhs.

COUNCIL OF EUROPEAN ASSN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 5.

In connection with the reconstitution of the Council of the European Association, it is understood that proposals put forward by the Council are in accordance with the views of the various branches of the Associations. These proposals are to the effect that the Council should consist of the members nominated directly by the branches themselves and that there shall be no elected members. This will reduce the strength of the Council.

CHRISTIANITY OR PATRIOTISM.

A public meeting was held under the auspieces of the Y.M.C.A. Poona city on Thursday under the presidency of Dr. Lalit, M.C.P.S. when Dr. C. E. Zacharius, delivered a lecture on "Christianity or Patriotism."

The lecturer began with the history of the development of this idea of patriotism in the world.

Dr. Zacharius, in his Khaddar dress and Dhotie ended his discourse with a passionate appeal to think and mediate what the audience would have done if they had been crossed with the same dilemma when Ponthis Pilate had to release Barabas who had been put in prison for his patriotism, or crucify Christ for his Humanism, whether they would have voted for "Barabas or Christ."

"INDIA'S PARLIAMENT."

The Director, Central Bureau of Information, Simla, published a book entitled "India's Parliament" which contains selections from the proceedings of the 1st Session of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. The selections include the speeches delivered by his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the debate on the administration of Martial Law in the Punjab, the Esher Report debate, the proceedings connected with the appointment and powers of the Standing Finance Committee, the general discussion on the Budget, the debate on repressive measures and the non-cooperation movement, the debate on the repeal of repressive legislation, the debates on the Khilafat movement, Exchange situation, Burma reforms etc. The price of the volume is one rupee.

In connection with Pussyfoot Johnson's arrival of Bangalore on November 1st a temperance conference has been arranged to be held with Dr. Borsale in the chair.

The Bangalore Police caught red-handed two Indians involved in counterfait coinage who were subsquently sentenced to three years' hard labour by the Kolar sessions Magistrate.

The Commission of Enquiry into Meerut loot consisting of Justice Stuart, Rai Bahadur Anand Swarup and Syed Nabiullah has commenced its sittings.

It is notified that with effect from 5th October the rate of commission in case of sterling moneyorders shall be one rupee and three annas for every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, October 8.

The s.s. Morea with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona Races Eight Extra Meeting.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)..	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7	30	13	30
Madras Mail	3	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express ..	12	5	14	15
Poona Express	19	40	7	35
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9	0	22	0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, with effect from October 1st, 1921, Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	19	20	20
Kathiawar Express	7	45	20	45
Fast Passenger	21	30	7	0

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

NIMBKAR-SAHASRABUDHE at Devlali on 4th October, 1921 Dr. V. D. Nimbkar Capt. I.M.S., F.R.C.S., with Durgabai Sahasrabudhe.

DEATHS.

SETHNA.—Dr. Erachshaw Framji Sethna late Honorary Magistrate of Sholapur, died at Sholapur on Wednesday 5th October 1921, at 8-15 p.m., aged 70 years.

TIPNIS.—Ganesh Khanderao A. M. I. Mech E passed away peacefully at his residence 155, Kiln Lane, Lamington Road, at 8-40 p.m., on 5th October. Mourned by his family and friends.

PHALKE, SHIVRAM GOVIND.—Late Kardhari, Jawhar State, and well-known Marathi Writer, died on 5th October 1921 at 8-10 a.m., (S. T.), of dropsey at his residence at Angre's Wada, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 12th. Mourned by his sons, wife, daughter, brother and a large circle of reltives.

REQUIEM MASS.

D'SOUZA.—On Saturday the 8th instant there will be Requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of Mrs. Rose Mary D'Souza, beloved wife of Mr. Alfred D'Souza, in the Church of our Lady of Lourdes, Orlem at 7-30 a.m. Friends and relations will kindly accept this as the only intimation.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapur and Japan per steamer "Ganges Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Friday, the 7th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on Wednesday from all causes was 139, the corresponding figure for last year being 133. There are no cases of attacks or deaths from cholera, plague and small-pox. There were three deaths from influenza but no attacks.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

From 1st October rates per word for telegrams to Ahwas Shuster and Dizful are fourteen annas for ordinary seven annas for deferred and ten annas for state rates for Abadam and Mohammerah remain unaltered.

GANAPATTY SECONDARY SCHOOL.

The Vijayadashami celebration of the Ganapatty High School, Mangalore, will be held from Friday the 7th instant to Tuesday, the 11th instant. All old students are cordially invited. Any contributions might be sent to the Headmaster.

SOCIAL CLUB, LALBAG.

Under the auspices of the Social Club, Lalbag, an entertainment will be held at the premises of the Club on Vijaya Dasami Day, when Mr. S. G. Virkud, Editor of "Maharstra Sahitya" will speak on the English Literary Clubs and Developments in Literature and Mr. P. G. Kancker, Superintendent of the Tata Workmen's Institute will preside.

DATE AND TIME OF PRINCE'S ARRIVAL.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales is expected to arrive at the Apollo Bunder at 10-15 a.m. on Thursday the 17th November, 1921. Applications for tickets for the space allotted to the general public should reach the Executive Engineer, Presidency, before the 25th October, 1921.

GANDHI JAYANTI AT KALYAN.

Under the auspices of Taluka Congress Committee and Tilak Swarajya Sangh District Branch Thana, and some other Local Institutions a public meeting was held on the 2nd instant to celebrate the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi under the presdency of Mr. C. V. Vaidya. The lecturer Mr. R. N. Mandlik gave the audience some important features of his life work, requesting them to follow his programme as well as of the Congress in toto.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Sub-Committee re. the boycott of foreign cloth will be held today (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week. It was beneficial to standing crops and for rabi sowing. More rain is still needed in parts of Deccan, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Standing crops were slightly damaged by excessive moisture in parts of Sind and Gujarat, were suffering for want of rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Karnatak and Kolhapur and were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of early sown kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress wherever moisture was available. Water for irrigation in the Sind canals was sufficient. Irrigated crops are in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Water supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were almost steady.

RELIEF VS. RECEPTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The list of donors to the Prince's Reception Fund provides an interesting reading. Its comparison with the subscription-lists of the Khulna and Punjab Relief Funds is singularly instructive! Let us see:—(1) The Reception donations run into tens of thousands! The Relief subscriptions run into hundreds!

(2) The Reception donors are capitalists, title holders and co-operators! The Relief subscribers are mostly middle class men and nationalists!

(3) The Reception Fund will be wasted in ephemeral shows! While the Relief subscription will be spent for the bare sustenance of our unfortunate brothers and sisters in the Punjab and Bengal!

(4) The Reception Fund is a *call* on your ultra *loyalty*! The Relief Fund is a *call of humanity*!

(5) Will not the wealthy citizens of Bombay, Sir Sassoon J. David, Messrs. Mathuradas Goculdas, Shamidas Askaran, Navreji Dumasia, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and others respond to the call of humanity and subscribe generously to the Punjab and Khulna Famine Relief Funds?

(6) And will not the Moslem millionares, Mr. Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Mr. Cassumbhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Messrs. Dehdashty and Shustary and Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim send in their further donations to the Smyrna Fund? When millionares think of grand *Receptions*, won't they also give generous *Relief* to the starving? We hope, they will and that too early. —Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PARSEE WEDDING IN KHADI.

There will take place on Sunday next at the Cama Baug, New Churney Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) the wedding of Mr. Manchersha D. Lavanjia, President of the Town Congress Committee, Khandwa with Miss Dina R. D. Patel, when the bride, the bridegroom, the priests and the witnesses will be all clad in Khadi. Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders have consented to grave the occasion.

MODERATES GROWING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Recently the moderates are running a race in co-operation and save statesmanship. Mr. Chintamani desires the retention of the Seditious Meetings Act and even goes to the extent of declaring that the numerous prosecutions in the V.-P. do not amount to *repression*. If the Bombay correspondent of "Capital" is to be believed, Dr. Supru took the special trouble to convince the Advocate-General of Bombay that the Ali brothers committed a crime in giving their support to the Resolution passed by the Khilafat Conference at Karachi. And lastly, comes Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to give his casting vote against the separation of judicial and executive functions.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

BUCKET SHOP DEALINGS.

Before Mr. Frank Olivera, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazagaon, P. Navin, charged one Hakim Shahbadin, Secretary, Prince Sporting Club, with crimnal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 339 being the amount of money due on betting two horses "omo" and "Sandra" run on 3rd September last.

It appears from evidence that the complainant P. Navin, had betted Rs. 2-8 Doubling Place on the said horses on which his winning came to Rs. 339 which the accused refused to pay on the ground that as a member of the Club he was entitled to only Rs. 125 he being subjected to a limit system according to the rules of the Club.

As His Worship had issued a non-bailable warrant against the accused, he paid the money, but his pleaders argued as the Club was run on rules approved by the members, viz., limit system, the complainant could not resile from that position and demand full amount.

His Worship did not accept the plea, but owing to the fact that the full amount of winning was paid to the complainant, and as he did not lead evidence, the accused was acquitted.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga instructed by Mr. St. John, pleader, appeared for the accused.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS.

The Russian Players presented their first change of programme at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday evening, to a very enthusiastic audience.

In listening to our Russian friends, one cannot help feeling imbued with the self same spirit of enthusiasm, and light-heartedness which seems to be the keynote of their success, certainly a delightful distinction from other theatrical companies we have seen in Bombay.

The new programme is an improvement, and in many respects decidedly more Russian in conception, with the exception of the items Valse Triste, Polka Comique, delightfully danced by Madame Danilova and Mr. Alexandroc, Le Cape de Apaches and the Hungarian dance by Madame Gorelova.

The Song of the Outlaws in which a quintette of the company sang a very wonderful medley, around the camp fire and the the Russian Driver's scena, in which our imagination carried us away to the vast expanses of Russia, and left us there for a while, whilst the music ran its course were the principal, and by far the best numbers.

Madame Bourskaia sang several Russian and French songs in her usual artistic style. Her voice, perhaps is inclined to be just a little too penetrating.

We congratulate The Russian Players on the excellence of their performances, and trust they will continue to receive the patronage at The Excelsior Theatre they so richly deserve.

SMYRNA FUND.

Sarcswat sympathisers of Sir Bhalchandra's Chawl No. 2 ..... Rs. 20
M. Nisralli Sheik ... Rs. 9

PRINCE AND THE PARSIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Efforts have been made by a certain section of the Parsi Press to mislead the community by representing and ridiculing the counter-requisitionists as non-co-operators. Nothing can be further from truth It is a small body of the educated section of the community which is daily gaining strength and which claims to think and act for itself and turns its attention to the serious side of life. It is certainly preposterous to frighten the community, particularly the ignorant and the semi-educated class with this bogey of N.C.O. Their loyalty is as unblemished as of the large bulk of the community. The letter of the Secretary published by the order of the Parsi Panchayat is not very explicit and the Trustees have observed a studied silence on the question. From the numerous corresondence published in the Press it is clear that addresses have been voted to the members of the Royal family by the "unanimous" consent of the community obtained in public meetings. May I venture ito ask whether the Trustees are going to convene such a meeting before presenting an address to the Prince in the community?. "A very great principle is involved" herein and the arrogant attitude with which the Trustees have flouted the small but strong voice of a small section of the Progressive Parsi politicians cannot but recoil on themselves ere long.—Yours, etc.

B.H. DAROOWALLA.

Bombay, October 5.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Much has been written on the wisdom and expediency of giving a special address of welcomt to the Prince. I believe Prof. P. A. Wadia who evidently has taken a lead in the matter is desirous of adopting an attitude of "benevolent neutrality" towards the question. Why give the Prince a special address of welcome? Why injure the feelings of the sister communities of our country? Sir, neutrality is a term which finds little favour with me. Neutrality means sneering at Freedom. Why not speak in plain terms of a general and effective boycott of the Prince's visit. Are we so callous to human suffiering that we should permit such criminal waste of money on a Royal visit when thousands of our countrymen are in distress, helpless and destitute of the bare necessities of life? Are we deaf to the agonising pains of some of our countrymen in the prison house who have so cheerefully forfeited their personal liberty for the sake of the country Sir, loyalty to the bureaucracy and loyalty to the principles of Liberty and Freedom cannot go hand in hand. The Prince's tour in the Dominions, signifies nothing if it is not a strong effort to consolidate the Imperialistic idea which happily is fast disintegrating. The welcome to the Prince means the maintenance of Imperialism, which is another name for the thirst for domination. Yours, etc.,

PIROJSHA H. DELAL

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The visit of the Duke of Connaught cost about a quarter of a crore and it appears the visit of the Prince will cost a crore or more. What purpose did the visit of the Duke serve. It was followed by repression and a further estrangement between the people and the Government. And why spend a crore or more after the visit of the Prince? He will see strikes, closed doors, mourning and increased imprisonments. The current year has witnessed severe famines in several districts. The people of India are already groaning under the dead weight of heavy military expenditure, a huge public debt, and grinding taxation. Let the prince's friends and admirers raise a private fund and treat him privately. There is, yet time to postpone the visit to more propitious times. May wiser counsels prevail. Yours, etc.

THE WAIL OF POVERTY.

THE PRINCE AT POONA.

PROGRAMME.

The Director of Information writes to say:—The programme for the Prince of Wales at Poona on Saturday, November 19, has not yet been definitely settled but sufficient details are now available to enable the outline to be given. His Royal Highness will be received at the Poona station at 9-30 by heads of departments and by the Municipality which will present an address. At 10 a.m. he will drive to Shanwar Wada to unveil the Mahratta War Memorial and at noon he will reach the Willingdon Soldier's Club where 4,000 military pensioners will be reviewed. The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club are to have the honour of entertaining the Prince at lunch and that function will take place at the Willingdon Soldiers' Club. During the afternoon the Prince will drive in State to the races and early in the evening he will leave privately from Kirkee station on his return to Bombay. The roads along which His Royal Highness will pass will be lined with troops.

Mr. Fredoon Dorabji Kanga writes:

The signature of "F. D. Kanga" appearing in your to-day's issue under the heading "Parsis and the Prince, Protest against the Address," is not mine, and I have nothing whatever to do with it, as I have not put my signature on any protest.

CASE AGAINST TICKET COLLECTORS.

CHARGES FRAMED.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday the two Ticket Collectors of Victoria Terminus Station, (1) A. X. Azvedo and (2) M. Hodginson, appeared to answer the charge of causing hurt and abetment to Messrs. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensi and Jamnadas Gokuldas Nensi, the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai with Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainants while the accused were defended by Mr. M. B. Kolasker, Bar-at-Law.

At the outset the Magistrate asked if there was any chance of Settlement to which Mr. Kolasker replied that it was a false and malicious case and he was not prepared for a settlement. Mr. Nariman then asked the Court to proceed with the case retorting to Mr. Kolasker that he should not come for settlement afterwards.

The case was then proceeded with and examined by Mr. Nariman Jivrrj G. Nenji said that he was a Share and Insurance Broker and Secretary of the Indian Passengers' Association. On the Cocoanut Fair Day he was a second-class passenger. He saw a big crowd on the platform of Victoria Terminus. The Ticket Collectors were pushin the passengers, so witness protested. Accused No. 2 (Hodgkinson) assaulted him by a belt. Accused No. 1 had a belt in his hand. Witness' brother too was injured by the assault. He then went and complained to the Station Superintendent, who enquired, and gave him the names of three men, who were on duty. Mr. Major gave him the names (Mr. Major was identified here.) As witness did not like to settle the matter, the Station Superintendent did not help him.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. KOLASKER.

Witness said he did not know that three men were on duty. The first gate was half open. He did not see the Master. As Secretary of the Indian Passengers Association, he had nothing to do with this case. He placed this case before the Committee and minutes were recorded. He was the sole Secretary of the Association.

He did not write to the "Bombay Chronicle" in regard to the Alleged incident on Matunga Station. The Matunga Residents' Association wrote it.

Mr. Kolasker was cross-examining witness on the incident of February 28th last, but His Worship disallowed questions and asked Mr. Kolasker to confine himself with the facts of the case only.

Mr. Kolasker then put certain statements which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle's" news columns. His Worship ruled them out as irrelevant.

Continuing witness said that there were about 1,500 passengers. They were asked to produce their tickets. Ratilal Subedar was behind witness. Because witness protested he got two strokes on his back while passing through the gate. He never carried a stick or an umbrella. Besides witness many of the crowd got blows. Witness therefore went to the Superintendent Kalahan in his office. Many passengers followed him to the office. He wanted to take the belt in the presence of the Station Superintendent. All the passengers did not pass through one gate as there were three gates. Witness and his brother as well as many others got blows who complained to the Station Superintendent. 18th of August was Thursday. He did not file complaint on Friday because he was making enquiries in regard to the case and he had put the matter before the Committee. Witness objected to the ways of obstructing the passengers. They (accused) pushed back the passengers because there was a rush. He did not notice accused No. two's coat being torn. Witness made a verbal complain to the Station Suprintendent. He did not ask for a written complaint. He did not again go to the Station Superintendent.

JAMNADAS G. NENSI.

Examined by Mr. Mohanlal Desai Mr. Jamnadas G. Nensi corroborated the previous witness and described the assault made upon him by the accused. complain. The marks of injury were visible to the court. Cross-examined by Mr. Kolasker witness said that he passed from the central gate. The accused were pushing the crowd and they were assaulting them. He lost his spectacles in this beating. He had no umbrella with him Ratilal Subedar was behind him. He was treated by a doctor for his injury. Accused No. 2 was holding his hands. He made a search for the spectacles but he could not find it.

RANCHHORDAS GANGJI.

Examined by Mr. Mohanlal Desai Mr. R. Gangji corroborated the two previous witnesses and said he saw the complainants as well as others being assaulted by the accused. Cross-examined by Mr. Kolasker witness said his name was taken in the Station Superintendent's Office. He had seen the assault as well as the belt flourishing over their heads. He did not know who first went to the Superintendent. When the Superintendent came there was a crowd. He could see the assailants then. He was not asked to identify the assailents.

A piece of envelope was then put in, which contained the names of the accused.

M. H. HODSKINSON.

In his statement said he did not strike the complainants at all nor did he push them. He was pushed out of the gate by the crowd and when he came back to the gate he saw Azvedo falling on the ground and two people were assaulting him. The Station Superintendent was present at the time and also the Station Master on duty. He reported the matter to the Superintendent. The complainants had umbrellas with them and they assaulted both of us (accused). There were shouts from the crowd "*maro salako*" and set them an example as was done at Matunga. He was innocent and prayed that he be discharged.

A. X. AZVEDO.

In his statement said that he was on duty on Nos. 2, and 3 gates. About 1,700 to 2,000 people alighted. On that day they had special arrangements. On each gate there were three men, in all nine men on three gates besides the Ticket Inspectors. There was a great rush and he was pushed out by the pressing crowd and fell down and two passengers were assaulting him. If the Station Superintendent had not been there he would have been severely injured. Both the complainants had umbrellas and they struck him with umbrellas using words "*maro salako*" along with crowd saying set them an example as at Matunga. He got injury at his right hand and showed it to the Station Superintendent. All the three gates were opened and the gate where he stood there were also accusd No. 1 and Master. He was inocent and prayed for discharge.

His Worship framed charges against the accused as complained for and postponed the case till to-day.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

RUMOURED EXPULSION FROM ALIGARH.

(From a Correspondent.)

SOLAN, Oct. 6.

Since the arrest of the Ali Brothers, the air has been thick at Aligarh with rumours of impending expulsion of the National Muslim University from Aligarh, by means of police and army. Mr. Khwaya, Principal, who has been under medical treatment at Solan, has wired to Doctor Alam, officiating Principal, to resort to peaceful and non-violent civil disobedience and has begged the city people also to remember Mahatma Gandhi's injunctions and remain absolutely quiet. He has also wired to Mahatmaji, begging him to make Aligarh the war front even as a compliment to the Ali Brothers.

THE LATE MR. BHONSLE.

(Contributed.)

It is a truism to say that the stage is a powerful instrument of social education. No stage in Western India has done so much in this direction as the Marathi stage. Its present development owes as much to the dramatists of merit such as Mr. Khadilkar and the late Mr. Gadkari as to its actors and songsters. Freedom from vulgarity and a high moral tone are the special characteriests of the Marathi stage. The late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle, whose death took place at Poona last Tuesday, possessed in a great measure all the essential qualities of a first class sector. Having taken to the profession of an actor at a very early age, Mr. Bhonsle occupied, at the time of his untimely demise the very top of the ladder so far as musical accomplishments were concerned. All those that witnessed his acting and listened to the outflow of his enthralling music a few weeks ago when selected actors of the premier dramatic companies of Maharastra gave two performances in aid of the Tilak Swaraj Fund, were unsparing in praise of his singing. Those were the performances which proved to be his swan's song. The chief characteristic of Mr. Bhonsle's career was his spirit of independence. His dramatic company the Lalit Kala Darshak Natak, Mandali of which he was the founder and proprietor, was not dependent upon the favour of any princes. He relied entirely on the patronage of the appreciative public. Maharastra knows how to appreciate its men of merit and to the last honours fell thick on the brow of Mr. Bhonsle. His death at an eorly age of 30, deprives Maharastra of one of the two of its best actors and leaves a void which it will be difficult to fill for many years to come.

BALIKA VIDYALAYA AT CALCUTTA.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The following is an appeal for funds from the Secretary of the Sri Saradeswari Asrama and Balika Vidalaya. It was established by the virgin Mother Sri Gouripuri Devi, a lady disciple of Sri Rama Krishna Paramhangsa Deva, who had witnessed the misery and helplessness of the woman folk of this country.

The Asrama is now situated in a rented house at 53/1, Shambazar Street, Calcutta. The special feature of the Asrama consists in giving the inmates a thorough training in home industries and practical works, such as spinning, sewing, weaving and tailoring and miscellaneous artistical workmanships and decorative productions. In addition to the training on the efficient discharge of household duties, there is a provision here for higher education, and some of the inmates have already passed a number of Sanskrit title and Matriculation Examinations. This Asrama has so long depended on subscriptions from casual sympathisers and it is noteworthy that some of our young men have come very generously forward in contributing a large portion of their income to the maintenance of the Asrama which contains on its roll a number of distressed orphan girls and helpless ladies.

A building is very urgently required to be constructed for permanently housing the Asrama, and a couple of carriages should immediately be supplied to obviate the difficulties of the conveyance of the pupils of the girls School attached to the Asrama.

This appeal, therefore, is commended to the benevolent with the hope that they will rise equal to the occasion. Any Contribution or gifts, however small, will be very thankfully received at 53/1, Shambazar Street, Calcutta, and any further information regarding the Asrama may be had from the same place.

During the coming visit of the Prince of Wales to Agra a few thousands military pensioners from different parts of the country will assemble there and will be addressed words of appreciation on their services to the Empire by the Prince.—(A. P.).

The Reception Committee, Central India Province, Maheshwari Conference, Mhow, has unanimously elected Baboo Govindasgji Malpani of Jubbulpore as the President of the forthcoming Central India Provincial Maheshwari Conference to be held at Mhow on 19th, 20th, and 21st instant.

SUPDT. CARTER AGAIN.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE'S THANKLESS TASK.

Mr. V. A. Desai, Chairman, Vigilance Committee, writes as follows under date October 6:—

Picketing was started yesterday at shop No. 17 belonging to Bai Tehonibai Naoroji, and situatted next door to the Parsi Anjuman Fire Temple on the Girgaum Road. (Dhobie Talao). I must frankly admit, that the shopkeeper's behaviour has upto now been good, but a crowd of Parsis molested the pickets, abused them and pushed them. This necessitated two additional pickets today. The shop has two doors open on two sides. To-day at 7 p.m. a European police sergeant came up to me and said that he would allow only one picket at the shop. I explained to him the situation and told him I would move on the crowd. At this he said: "Why am I here? I am a police officer and it is my business." So saying, he did his duty and dispersed the crowd. At about 9-15 p.m., Superintendent Carter came up. When will our police officers learn that the people get curious and rush to the scene anxiously expecting to see a tussle between them and the pickets? The persons who were waiting for tramcars on the two sides as also passers-by and spectators immediately thronged not round the pickets, nowhere close by the shop, but around the angry Superintendent. He waited for some time and then rudely called me up. I told him that the crowd had gathered after he had come to the scene and not before. He then called Mr. Patel and said: "What is this?" Mr. Patel replied that the crowd had not been there before and that it was a busy thoroughfare that presented the appearance of a crowd after his (Mr. Carter's) advent, and that he would request the spectators to move on. He added that the crowd would disappear the moment Mr. Carter would leave the scene. At this Mr. Carter flew into a rage and said "I won't have this. If the crowd does not clear out, you clear out, and clear out your pickets." A very funny idea indeed for a Superintendent of Police as to his duty of dispersing a crowd. The finale came soon. Snapping his finger at a policeman he said: "I'll show you" and then turning to the sepoy asked him to ring up immediately the Commissoner of Police "Sahabka ekdum telephone karke buiao." The following gentlemen were present and have given me their names.

Mr. Mulgaonkar, solicitor, Mr. S. R. Mehta, Mr. M. N. Chhatrapatty (pleader), and Mr. Nadirshaw Sidhva, himself a prominent liquor contractor, who commented adversely on the conduct of the Parsi crowd.

REPORT ON PICKETING.

Mr. V. A. Desai, Chairman, Vigilance Committee, writes on the 5th of October:—"I am glad to note that volunteers are gradually increasing and E Ward except the Magaon section is now picketed. In the D and C Wards, the liquor-shop dealers conveniently keep their clocks slow. Liquor is thus in some cases being freely served till 9-45 p.m. Some licensees have still not given up their habit of giving free liquor to "badmashes" and utilize their services for using filthy language to our Volunteers.

Now that picketing is started in all the Wards, I hope to picket all the shops completely in C and D Wards and at Mazgaon very soon. A E F and G Wards are complete. What annoys me most is that despite all Excise laws, practically in 90 per cent. of the shops, liquor is being served by back doors. This necessitates a double set of volunteers for several liquorshops.

ALLEGATION OF OFFERING HUSH MONEY.

The licensees have begun to feel the pinch of picketing and large sums are offered to the Volunteers. In one case, as a test case, I permitted my Volunteers to accept the money offered to him and he has brought to me Rs. 200 given him by the licensee of liquor shop No. 105 at Fanaswadi for that shop of his, and his other shops in the same ward. This would give our readers an idea of what the liquor shop-keepers would pay their associates and friends, who would help them."

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 5.

In connection with the All-India Hockey Tournament held annually at Allahabad for several years past, the Committee have decided to discontinue the use of the phrase "All-India" and claim that the Tournament is of a fully representative nature, reason being claimed that the Indian Teams should be allowed to enter, and apathy and discouragement of army authorities be removed. It will be known in future as the Allahabad Gymkhana Tournament and entries will be restricted to British Units or British personnel of Indian Army recognised station Gymkhana and such combined teams as the Committee may decide to admit.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Oct. 6.

Results of to-day's Association Football Matches are as follows:—

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Celtic 2. Mirren 0.
Third Lanark 1. Dumbarton 1.

LOAN TO START CHEAP GRAIN SHOPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Oct. 6.

Owing to famine conditions prevailing here The Agra Municipal Board has asked the Government for a loan of Rs. 25,000 to start cheap grain shops.

Under the auspices of the Vidhva Vivah Sahayk Sabha, Lahore (Punjab) 27 widow marriages took place in the month of September. The total number of marriages held from 1st January 21 to the end of September 21 was 224.

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NEW BOOKS

REPRESSION IS THE FATHER OF FREEDOM

Bernard Houghton writes in the "Burma."

"Perhaps never was a movement worse named than Non-Co-operation. Cumbrous in sound, the word implies rather a negative than a positive feeling. But the truth is the very reverse. It is the Moderates, the Co-operators, who take the negative attitude, who despair of their countrymen and seek a despot's hand to lead them to liberty.

"Non-Co-operators have faith in India and in her people. They have faith in the virtues of patriotism and self-reliance and self-growth. They believe that a people becomes great and free, not by humbly trusting in others, but through their own energy and inspiration. Non-Co-operation is positive, through and through. In yourselves is your salvation—such is the battle-cry by which it summons India to hard victory. It means independence of mind and soul, and, were it not that independence has a special political import, that would be a far better name.

"With convincing clearness in "The Gospel of Freedom,"* Prof. Vaswani teaches how vital and positive is the movement of Non-Co-operation. It is far, far more than mean refusal to work with a foreign Government. To cardinal doctrines it has. First, that India shall be self-respecting and unfettered. That she may never be as long as she sits at the feet of foreign rulers. Secondly, that India shall develop her civilisation on her own lines of injury to none, of simplicity of knowledge and of noble ideals. The materialism of Europe she casts behind; rather she would send to Europe, steeped in blood and sensuousness, a message for a higher life. All the passion, for ages repressed, of a great union, all the longing to live and grow in freedom, the very soul of India speaks in their great movement of which Prof. Vaswani is so worthy an apostle.

"No wonder that worshippers of materialism are perplexed at Non-Co-operation. They understand a pork millionaire or the men who have slain ten thousands of his fellowers, but the idealist they do not understand. They condemn Mahatma Gandhi very much as the Roman Governor, Pontious Pilate, condemned Jesus Christ.

"It is not by begging for boons that men become heroes, nor can they who shrink from the despot's rod. Who fears to suffer for his country? Who will not brave all wounds and hurt so only that his country live?

"Where does it lead—this policy of repression?" some one asked Prof. Vaswani. "It leads to our liberty," he replied. That is emphatically true, in Burma as well as India. *Repression is the Father of Freedom.*

**The Gospel of Freedom by Prof. T. L. Vaswani, published by Messrs. Ganesh and Co., As. 12.*

Books by Prof. Vaswani.

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If you want to know the full injustice done to India by means of reverse councils you cannot do better than read this book.

LORD CHELMSFORD'S VICEROYALTY

A Critical Survey, by Akshaya K. Ghose, Bar-at-Law, Calcutta High Court. Price, Re. 1.

In this work a permanent record has been made of the atrocities as practised by the Germans in Belgium and elsewhere during the years of war and by Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the Punjab under Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty. It lays bare the various attempts made by the Viceroy to defeat the announcement of August 20th, 1917.

GANESH & Co.

PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

All complaints from subscribers regarding late delivery or non-delivery, etc., etc., of the paper should be brought to the notice of the

PUBLICATION SUPERVISOR.
"The "Bombay Chronicle."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, October 7, 1921.

"PUSSYFOOT" ON THE STROLL

The tour of Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson has become a very tame affair. Last November, when we knew of the visit, we expected a vigorious campaign for total prohibition, but the whole object has been sterilised by the fear that it might embarrass the Government and place "Pussyfoot" on the Non-Cooperator's platform. Non-Cooperators were doing their best to bring the drink traffic into disrepute and facing the opposition of vested interests. When "Pussyfoot's" mission was announced, officials feared that the presence of the organiser would be a stumbling block to them and the rumour went round that "Pussyfoot" was informed in England of the delicate situation in India and the risk of encouraging a campaign already in the hands of Non-Cooperators. Reuter sent the re-assuring news to India that "Pussyfoot" would not, by his conduct, aggravate political complications! The reformer's deferential regard for the attitude of Government, which is sympathetic towards brewing and importing interests, attenuated the scope of his visit. Prohibition can never be promoted without offending vested interests. If Mr. Johnson had not submitted himself to political tethering, he could have taken the anti-drink agitation at the stage of his arrival, organised the elements of action, advised us on the regulation of pickets, and told us something about the methods of opposition usual with vested interests. In prohibition campaigns, peaceful picketing is an authorised form of action, indispensable at certain stages, but even before Mr. Johnson's arrival officials were fulminating against Non-Cooperators and providing, at Government expense, walking examples of manhood zealous of the right to get drunk.

As for the organisers of the drink boycott, they were presumably depicted before Mr. Johnson's eyes as subversionists of a dangerous type. In carrying out an anti-drink campaign the leaders engaged in it run certain risks. In addition to tame, passive disquisitions from the top of up-turned tubs, they have to take more aggressive action, carry the war into the enemy's territory and make it a disgrace for a man to patronise the tavern. Mr. Johnson in his time provoked intense hostility, because besides exposing the chemistry of alcohol, he challenged the pro-drink interests to open battle. He lived in physical danger, carrying revolvers in his pocket. Conditions so threatening are not possible in India, but a steady and effective attack by prohibitionists is bound to cost some discomfort to vested interests and loss of revenue to Government. Mr. Johnson, without giving us a lead in India or even so much as rallying the forces of prohibition irrespective of political labels, is now found to go about with the solemnity of bureaucrat on special duty, telling us of the evolution of public opinion and the evils of alchohol to the human system. There is no public opinion in India to be created; for it is already there. Hindus are abstainers as a rule, while Mahomedans religiously abjure liquor. Only the so-called lower classes, Europeans, and super-Anglicised Indians are interested in the traffic. The vast majority of Indians are so opposed to it and the opprobrium of the drunkard is so severe in society, that there is hardly any heed for us to wait for the authority of public opinion. There was scarcely any occasion for Mr. Johnson to tell us of the evils of intemperance; the real opportunity for him was to act, or at any rate to welcome the prohibitionists at the task without caring a rap for the ingratiating airs of their libellors. The visit has become a barren kind of excursion. Mr. Johnson is agreeable company to the noble band of moderate topers and even dispsomaniacs, who last year were scowling over the news of the firebrand. Instead of the nightmare of pleading teetotallers, deserted bars and sips round the corner, they find a pleasant entertainer telling them of the wasted tissues of their stomachs; they have heard it before.

Our temperance associations, which consist, of course, of worthy Cooperators and Empire-builders, think it a great jubilee that Mr. Johnson has come. The hefty ones carry leaflets under their arms, the diminutive ones carry the chairs up to the platform; all cry "Hear, Hear". But none of the water-toasters seem to reflect on the tragedy that this celebrated organiser should serve Indian only as a harmless lecturer for the reason that the credit of the Non-Cooperators might otherwise be improved. We are told that when Mr. Johnson enjoyed the honour of eating a lunch in the Viceregal Lodge, the party abstained from liquor as a compliment to the guest. The self-denial must have been most impressive, though easier at lunch than at dinner; at any rate the representative of the Associated Press was so profoundly impressed by the fact that he reported it far and wide. That silences the slander that Simla had no sympathy with "Pussyfoot" Johnson. We are sorry that this is the biggest sensation of a mission that promised practical results of a lasting character. If no one had excited Mr. Johnson with tidings of the danger of associating with boycotters, he would probably have cooperated with the only party that, instead of talking through the hat, wants the pernicious traffic to stop here and now. But Diplomacy hath her victories no less infamous than Repression.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT AND THE SIKHS.

The manner in which the Punjab Government have been handling the situation with regard to the Sikhs ever since the Nankana tragedy betrays a woeful lack of statesmanship and we are afraid that, unless the Viceroy, or some one in the Central Government possessing a really sympathetic understanding of the aspirations of the Sikhs is able to effect a change in the policy of the Punjab Government towards the Sikhs, the situation will grow from bad to worse. The constantly shifting attitude of the Punjab Government, varying from the contemptous and minatory to the conciliatory and then again from the conciliatory to the bluffing and threatening, as disclosed in the numerous press communiques they have issued during the last few months, is not calculated to inspire the confidence of either the Sikhs or the general Indian public. Their latest communique, dated the 3rd instant, threatens to upset the policy of conciliation enunciated in the two immediately preceding communiques issued last month. The Government had released from prison a number of Sikh leaders three weeks ago and promised to release a few more imprisoned in connection with the so-called forcible seizure of the Manak Shrine. But now the Government refuse to release these prisoners, because they say that the Sikh community has violated the condition laid down that there should not be any more forcible seizures of Sikh Shrines. The official communique states that a party of Sikhs recently occupied a shrine in the Gurdaspur District and that until the facts connected with this seizure have been made clear, the Government will not consider the release of the prisoners convicted in the Manak Shrine case. Nothing could be more preposterous than the position taken by the Government.

Since, however, the Government are anxious to know whether the Sikhs were within their rights or not in taking possession of the Gurdaspur Shrine, the leaders of the community will not, we are sure, find it difficult to justify the step they have taken. The explanation given by the Shiromani Gurdwar Prabandhak Committee, the primier Sikh Panth in the Punjab, is satisfactory enough. The facts seem to be these, according to this Committee. The Mahant of Babu Budha Shrine at Tepe, District Gurdaspur, was mismanaging the Gaddi and was wasting the income in various ways. Public opinion compelled him to make over the management to the Shiromani Gurdwara Committee by a deed dated 17th February last. The Shiromani Committee re-appointed the Mahant under certain conditions and with a local committee to look after him. One of the conditions was that in future on complaint of misconduct and breach of conditions of appointment the Committee had absolute right to dismiss him. On investigation by Sikh Jathadars being started, he defied the local committee and, it is alleged, broke almost all the conditions. The Local Committee reported to the Shiromani Committee and the latter appointed a Sub-Committee to look into the matter. The Mahant issued a handbill defying the Panth. On morning of the 23rd the Sub-Committee visited the shrine and found the Mahant, it is alleged misbehaving himself. Being satisfied this Sub-Committee dismissed the Mahant on the ground of the breach of the conditions of his appointment. What followed is described thus by the Committee:

"Police was called by Mahant's men. Friends of the Mahant in large number wanted to attack the shrine, and the Sub-Committee had to close the door. Stones were thrown into the Gurdwara. Though seven Sikhs received injuries they did not retailiate and even saw one of them, who happened to be outside, being cowardly and mercilessly beaten before their very eyes. Sangat hearing that the Sikhs were besieged and that police throughout present outside did not stop the Mahant's friends from the attack are arriving in large numbers. The Working Committee of Shiromani Gurdwara Committee have reached the spot and taken over charge."

The Sikhs maintain, and we think they rightly maintain, that the management of the Shrine is a purely religious affair and that the Shiromani Committee is entirely within its rights in dismissing the Mahant and taking over the control of the Shrine.

Instead of setting themselves up as arbiters in the purely religious affairs of the Sikhs and permitting the police and local officials to take sides in the controversy, the Punjab Government would do well to recognise openly that the Shiromani Committee is entitled to control the management of the Sikh Shrines. The Punjab Government's attitude of ill-concealed hostility to the Akali or reformer section of the Sikhs must give place to a more reasonable and enlightened one, if confidence in their good intentions is to be inspired among the Sikhs as a community. By trying to repress the rising aspirations of the politically-minded Sikhs, the authorities are embittering the feelings of the community as a whole. We had hoped that the evil traditions of the O'Dwyerean regime would be entirely discarded and Sir Edward Maclagan would pursue of a policy of frankness and conciliation. But, so far Sir Edward's policy of conciliation-cum-threat has failed to reconcile the Sikhs. Should not Sir Edward give a trial, at least for some time, to pure and unmixed conciliation?

Notes of the Day.

Favourite Wife.

A Hindu correspondent draws our attention to the tendency of certain big policy-mongers to gather the Hindu community to the bureaucratic bosom. Fifteen years ago, the honour was conceded to the Muslim community to nestle in for protection. Now there is "Pan-Islamism", a stir in Central Asia, a noise in Afghanistan, a hubbub in Malabar. Mahatma Gandhi is tying Hindus to the Khilafat wheel and when the game is over, the Muslims would turn on the mild Hindus and enact the horrors that must—according to our school-books—follow on the slightest weakening of British authority. Therefore, they are oozing with sympathy for the Hindus whose position is endangered: new times, new tricks, and Hindus no less than Muslims know it.

Misrepresentation.

The woeful ignorance of not only the average Britisher but even of those who seek to enlighten the British public about what is happening in India is well seen in the attempt of the "Illustrated London News" to convey to its readers an idea of the Indian Non-Co-operaton movement and its leader. In the issue of the 17th ultimo, four illustrations are given, two of which are at least a decade old and appear to have been reproduced from photographs taken in South Africa. One of these is a full-page illustration of a meeting, evidently held in South Africa, and being addressed by Mahatma Gandhi. But the journal refrains from telling its readers either the age of the illustration or its true nature. The letter-press both at the top and below the picture is of a nature calculated to convey the impression to readers, who are ignorant of the physiognomy of Indians, that Mahatma Gandhi is addressing an Indian audience in India. The letter-press at the top reads: "The 'Mahatma' of Indian unrest: preaching passive resistance.'" Below the picture the description runs as follows:—"Shaded by an umbrella. Mr. Gandhi, the Indian Nationalist Leader (on the right in the group of three in the background) addressing a typical gathering of his adherents." The "typical gathering" is seen to be composed of South African Indians, natives of South Africa and one or two South African whites, while Mahatma Gandhi himself is seen wearing a neck-tie collar and the rest of the paraphernalia of Western civilisation! The journal also publishes a photograph of the bonfire of foreign clothing held on August 1st at Elphinstone Road, but in connection with this photograph too it indulges in misrepresentation. Mahatma Gandhi is described as having "inaugurated a bitter campaign against British goods, especially cloth," while in another place the movement he heads is said to aim "at the boycott of everything European." It appears to us that either the journal has been imposed upon by some clever unscrupulous person or it has itself sought to palm off some old South African photographs as Indian ones, in its desperate hurry to forestal rival illustrated journals.

The Wrong End.

Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea is reported to have taken into confidence an Associated Press representative as to his views on the Non-Co-operation movement and told the latter that it is a "dying cult" and that "every day is adding to its weakness and loss of power and prestige." In confirmation of this outspoken opinion, Sir Surendranath is stated to have cited two cases in point. He said: "Mr. Gandhi proclaimed a boycott of foreign cloths. I remember the boycott of 1906. There is no comparison between the wave of feeling which swept over the province and the feeble sentiment, if indeed there is any sentiment, which inspires the movement now. The cult of the boycott has fallen flat and evokes no response." Without wishing to insult the patriotism of the Nestor of Bengal, one migh find an explanation of the extraordinary verdict delivered by him about the present boycott movement in the fact that Sir Surendranath is now in the habit of applying the wrong end of the telescope to his eyes, when he views current movements in India with which he is out of sympathy. To describe the boycott movement as having fallen "flat" is surely perversion of language. Or, are we to imagine that he believes that none but the ex-Thunderer of Bengal can lead any movement of boycott to success? The other case in point cited by Sir Surendranath is the lack of popular exitement over the arrest of the Ali brothers. Did Sir Surendranath expect the Non-co-operators of Calcutta and other places in Bengal to run amok to demonstrate their "excitement" over the arrests? When the citizens of Calcutta hissed and cried "shame" at Sir Surendranath and other conveners of the Sheriff's meeting in connection with the proposed reception to the Prince of Wales, Sir Surendranath denounced them as "hooligans." Now when the public refrain from demonstrating their indignation in a forcible manner Sir Surendranath charges them with apathy over the arrest of the Ali Brothers. He cannot blow hot and cold thus!

A Political Prisoner on Hunger Strike.

The "Leader" writes:—

"Maulana Hamid Ahmad who is at present lodged in the central jail, Bareilly, has gone on hunger strike on account of the alleged ill-treatment of prisoners in the jail and want of facilities to prisoners for offering Juma prayers. In a statement made by him to Syed Kamal uddin Jaffri who interviewed him on the 29th ultimo (*vide* the latter's letter dated October 1, in the "Daure Lmal" of October 5) he is reported to have stated: 'The suffering to which the prisoners are put before my eyes and the unlawful means through which they are made to suffer and beaten cannot be seen by any human being. Besides there is religious trouble also. The prisoners are not allowed to offer even Juma prayers.' He is further reported to have made certain complaints about his own treatment, but he says he has not gone on sunger strike for personal grievances. We do not know whether the Home Member has already come to know of this hunger strike in which certain other prisoners are also reported to have joined out of sympathy. But while the latter according to Mr. Jaffri have agreed to take food, the Maulana is obdurate in his resolve. He has already fasted for twelve days and if no investigation has yet been ordered, an enquiry should be immediately instituted after obtaining the Maulana's complete statement. All reasonable grievances should be redressed and the Maulana should henceforth be treated as a political prisoner. In the meanwhile his friends too should make every effort to induce him to desist from his grim resolve."

Our contemporary says that Maulana Hamid Ahmad should henceforth be treated as a political prisoner. Why "henceforth"! Why should he not have been treated as such from the beginning?

The Aman Sabhas.

The Aman Sabhas, especially those of the United Provinces, have been held up to public admiraion as the embodiment of all that is sane, law-abiding, peaceful, decent, spontaneously loyal and so on. We had occasion recently to point out that there is another side to this glowing picture and how under the cloak of loyalty many of these Sabhas are turning out into engines of oppression of the poor and the ignorant. A correspondent of the "Leader"—the great protagonist of these Aman Sabhas—has lifted the corner further and disclosed to the public view a state of things in connection with these Sabhas, that must make even the ardent supporter of the Aman Sabha movement stop to reflect over the situation. Writing from Kheri, the correspondent says that "some paid lecturers (of the Sabha) are reported to be reciting poems calling all sorts of names to the man (Mahatma Gandhi) who has devoted his all to the country." He also says that "the patwaris are deputed to take the thumb impression of the ignorant tenants on a declaration which says that they would oppose non-co-operation whole-heartedly and be loyal to the British Government. Not this only, a subscription of two annas per head is realised by these patwaris." The correspondent says the Rae Bareli tragedy (its result, the amendment of the Oudh Rent Act, had created great expectations in the minds of the poor, overburdened and non-stricken tenants that the days of their misery are now over. But this fresh agitation at a time when foodstuffs are dear, and the tenant class is so much preyed, is cruel in the extreme. The letter which publishes this letter admits the movement of Aman Sabha can have no enduring vitality "unless the mass realise its beneficence and utility and the freedom of thought and discussion is engaged in them by those who are guiding their activities." But how can our correspondent expect "freedom of thought and discussion" to exist in Aman Sabhas when have been started for the one purpose of putting down the Non-Cooperation movement by hook or crook and bolstering up an official semblance of loyalty among "the ignorant"?

NO TOLERATION TO SLACKERS.

IRISH PROPAGANDA.

RECRUITMENT FOR REPUBLICAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct 5.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 6.

The Irish Extremists are making desperate efforts to frustrate the hopes of the Peace Conference. The Extremist stronghold is County Cork, where numerous meetings have recently been held, ostensibly for the purpose of promoting the study of Gaelic but with the real object, it is says, of gaining as many recruits as possible for the Republican Army. As an example of this, Mary Macswiney, sister of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, speaking at Youghal, advised her audience to drive from their acquaintance any young man who did not join the army. She declared that the country would no longer tolerate slackers in the final struggle for Independence. The effect of the Extremists' efforts will not only be confined to the raising of recruits, but is likely to cause Moderates to work in favour of Peace.

The Parliament of Northern Ireland has adjourned until December 13th, but will reassemble if developments so require.

SEQUEL TO UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION.

UGLY ENCOUNTER WITH POLICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 6.

Unemployed demonstration culminated in a brief but ugly encounter with the police in Trafalgar Square. One of the unemployed leaders at Hyde Park urged the crowd to assemble in the Square despite the police regulations prohibiting such assemblage. The audience following the instructions marched in a procession a part of the way thither then proceeded individually. Attempts here made to mount the plinth of the Nelson column, but were [illegible] on all sides and pressed back the demonstrators.

More demonstrators, however, arrived and rushed the Square, whereupon the police drew their truncheons and pursued the invaders who fled. Several bottles were thrown at the police as they charged up one side of the Square and there were a few casualties on both sides. Some arrests were made.

JAPAN'S DETERMINATION,

TO REALISE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct 5.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 6.

Tokio.—A report is current that the Emperor is ill, but there is no official confirmation.

Speaking before the local Convention of the Government Party at Nagano yesterday, Count Harra, the Premier, said that Government was determined to relise the limitation of armaments and removed all foreign misunderstandings with regard to Japan's policy in the Orient.

CITY LINER "CITY OF PARIS."

INTENDED FOR INDIAN TRADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Oct. 6.

The Ellerman City liner "City of Paris" left the works of the Wilsend Engineering Company to-day where the engines and boilers have been constructed. She is intended for Indian trade and will accommodate three classes of passengers. The cargo capacity is 10,500 tons dead weight.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sydney.—Mr. John Storey, Premier of New South Wales, has died.

The death is announced of Mr. Malcolm MacGregor Hadow, Member of the Council of State.

The Ceylon loan has been over-subscribed. The lists closed at three o'clock on 4th instant.

Doctor Wynne Willson, Dean of Bristol, has accepted the Bishopric of Bath and Wells in succession to Doctor Kennion, resigned.

London, Oct 5.—Paris Newspapers state that the Cabinet has decided to favour the issue of a Chinese Loan in the Paris Market in connection with the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

LESSONS OF DROUGHT IN RUSSIA.

EXTENSIVE IRRIGATION WORKS.

VARIOUS RELIEF WORKS ACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 6.

It is reported from Moscow that a revolution in agricultural methods is proceeding in Russia, where the peasants are no longer content to rely on the Providence for successful crops. Profiting by the lessons of drought, they are making extensive irrigation works. Railways are almost entirely devoted to carrying seedcorn which is preserved with reverential care.

Foreign relief arrangements are progressing satisfactorily. The British "Save the Children" Fund is feeding a quarter million children in the Saratov province, where the Quakers have undertaken the responsibility of complete relief of a large district.

MOSCOW RATE OF EXCHANGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Oct. 6.

Moscow.—With reference to the rate of exchange for foreign currencies, the rupee has been fixed at 157,00 roubles and the Persian kran at thirty thousands. In the list issued yesterday the Japanese yen should read 305,00.

AFGHANISTEN AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

TREATY CONCLUDED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Oct. 6.

It is known that a treaty between Afghanistan and Soviet Russia has been concluded, the official terms of which have been published in the Afghan newspapers. It is more than a year since a Bolshevik Envoy first appeared in Kabu. The first representative was M. Braine who was murdered at Ghazni about 6 months ago, while on his way back to Russia. He was succeeded by M. Suritz, a jewish journalist, to whom belongs the credit of concluding a treaty for his Government. He has now left Kabul and has been succeeded by M. Raskolnikov. From the advices received by merchants in Peshawar it appears that the Amir is anxious to promote commercial intercourse between Afghanistan and other countries. Hitherto Afghan imports and exports have been practically confined to the immediately adjacent countries, but it is now hoped to establish direct trade relations with Europe.

In the meanwhile the attempt to re-open trade with Bokhara, now that the Republican Government of the latter State has been recognised by Afghanistan, does not appear to be progressing. So long as the export from Bokhara is prohibited, and the only medium of payment for imports, is a paper currency, a satisfactory basis of trade is impossible. Sirdar Ghulam Sidiq Khan, a member of General Mohamed Wali Khan's mission to Europe, recently passed through Peshawar to Kabul, with despatches from his Chief in London. It is rumoured locally that some of the Afghan students are coming down *en route* to Europe to complete their education.

Normal cold weather conditions are beginning all along the Frontier and the usual immigration of Afghan nomads is in progress. A number of Afridis has recently been to Jalalabad on one of their periodical visits to the Afghan Governor there. The Frontier tribes generally seem to show little interest in Afghan politics and the news of the Russo-Afghan treaty appears to have had little effect. The hostile Mahuds and Wazirs have at last given in, and military operations in Waziristan have for the time being given place to Jirgas.

GENERAL ELECTION OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

MANIFESTO EXPLAINING FUTURE POLICY TO ELECTORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m. Oct. 6.

Ottawa.—Following upon the dissolution of the Parliament, Mr Meighen has issued a manifesto in view of the forthcoming general election in favour of maintenance of tariff and British connection and declaring for maintenance of the British Empire as a league of autonomous nations. There are, he says, common burdens, which all must share but these burdens are light and advantages are abundant compared with the burdens and advantages involved in any other conceivable destiny. Mr. Meighen specially appeals to the women electors whom the Government has enfranchised.

"TURK'S GROWING DISPOSITION FOR PEACE."

SULTANATE AND KHILAFATE TO BE STRENGTHENED

STATEMENT BY IZZET PASH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 9 a.m., Oct. 6.

Constantinople.—Izzet Pasha has voiced the growing Turkish disposition in favour of peace by declaring that the Turks desired to see the Sultanat and the Khilafat strengthened and the administration of Turkey developed by a treaty on constitutional lines. He declared that Turkey had not yet made an official request for intervention, but he applauded outside efforts in this direction.

KINGDOM OF IRAQ.

CABINET FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 6.

In accordance with Emir Feisal's request, the Naqib of Baghadad, President of the Provisional Council of State in Iraq, has formed the new Cabinet, of which he will be President. Several of the new Cabinet Ministers occupied similar posts in the Provisional Council, including Jafar Pasha, Minister of Defence; Sassoon Effendi Haskali, Minister of Finance; Abdul Latif Pasha, Minister of Commerce. The new members are Doctor Hanna Khhiyab, Minister of Health, and Haji Ahmednanji, Minister of the Interior.

MESOPOTAMIAN ARMY,

TO BE REPLACED BY ROYAL AIR FORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 5.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 6.

Newspapers state that the first steps have seen taken towards replacing the Army in Mesopotamia with Units of the Royal Air Force. The army will shortly be withdrawn, with the exception of a few men, who will remain for operation duties, etc., in large cities, and will be replaced by extra squadrons of the Royal Air Force. Sir William Salmond will command both the Air Force and the Army Units.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

AN OVERDUE SETTLEMENT.

DANGERS OF TIMIDITY AND PROCRASTINATION.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" SCATHING CRITICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Recd. 11 p.m. Oct. 6.

The "Westminster Gazette," in a leading article, describes Lord Reading's speech to the Punjab Moslem Delegation as wise, cool and conciliatory. The speech it says, contained all that could properly be said to allay the fear that the prosecution of the Ali Brothers is the beginning of aggression against Moslems, but between the lines, can be read the embarrassment in which the Viceroy and every British administrator in the East is placed by the present uncertainty of Western Policy towards the Moslem world. The journal points out that Mr. Churchill recently said that all his plans for Mesopotamia depended upon a just settlement with the Turks, and Lord Reading, if he spoke the full truth, would be obliged to say much the same of his hopes for a peaceful India. It is well, says the "Westminster", that the Moslems should be told that suggestions that Britain is helping the Greeks against Turkey are without foundation, but the Moslems do not appreciate the comparative impotence of the Great Powers.

TREATY OF SEVRES WRECKED.

The journal emphasises that every day we let pass without visibly trying to bring order out of confusion, in Asia Minor, must increase our difficulties with our Mohammedan fellow subjects. It declares that the Treaty of Sevres was finaly wrecked upon King Constantine's ambitions, and criticises the policy of masterly inactively in regard to the Turco-Greek war.

The journal continues: "We must awaken from this lethargy if we are to keep our position in the East. It is not fair to the Viceroy and other administrators in the East that they should be left in a position of having perpetually to make feeble explanations and apologies while a long overdue settlement is held up by timidity, procrastination and mutual differences of the Western Governments."

MADRAS MILL AREA TROUBLE.

BOMBS USED IN A FRACAS.

POLICE OBLIGED TO OPEN FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

The situation in the Mill area shows no sign of improvement. Free fights are reported between the caste Hindus and the Audhi-Dravidas. Yesterday in a fracas between the two parties bombs were used freely and when the police arrived to restore order they were also attacked with the result that they were obliged to open fire to maintain peace and order. At about 5 o'clock yesterday evening another free fight between the two factions ensued. Police restored order.

LABOUR TROUBLE AT MADRAS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct 5.

There was again a disturbance on the Perambore Barrack Road this morning. About 2,000 caste Hindus and Mahomedans and an equal number of Adi Dravids had a free fight for one hour. The Adi Dravids were driven into the Gren Villa Parcherry which they set fire to. A number of bombs wee thrown and an Adi Dravid boy was injured thereby. Police Inspector Hankinson hurried with a posse of constables. He was greeted with a hail of stones but order was restored. One caste Hindu and a Mahomedan were arrested.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee a puplic meeting will be held on Sunday, the 9th instant at 6-30 p.m. near the compound of the Elphinstone Mills, where the Karachi Resolution and another congratulating the Ali Brothers and others will be passed, To avoid confusion and rush there will be two enclosures and people wishing to sit in the special enclosure and in the platform are requested to apply for tickets to the Secretaries of the different District Congress Committees. Even Press representative are requested to apply for ticket. Ladies and children will be allowed free and special arrangement for their accommodation will be made.

There will be a bonfire of foreign cloth and those who have not yet given away their foreign clothes are requested to send them to their respective Ward Congress Committees.

All are requested to attend dressed in Khadi.

POONA COUNCIL.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

GRANT OF ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE.

The Council assembled today at 12. A few further Questions were replied, and at 12-30 the debate on the expenditure to be incurred for the Prince's visit was taken up. item by item.

ARRANGEMENTS AT APOLLO BUNDER.

An amount of three lakhs and forty two thousand rupees formed the first item, the amount being asked for the arrangements to be made at Apollo Bunder, Rao Bahadur Nilkantha moved for reduction to one lakh and fifty thousand rupees.

Rao Sahib Dabubhai Desai supported the motion for reduction.

Rao Bahadur Chita, in supporting Mr. Nilkantha, said that Government had acted in an autocratic manner, in not taking the finance Committee into their confidence while settling upon the total Budget to meet the expenditure on the royal visit. Government first incurs the liability and then requests the Council to sanction the money. That was, in his opinion, an autocratic method. He therefore, supported the motion for reduction. Rao Bahadur Kale, supporting the reduction, said that the Bombay Corporation ought to provide for the arrangements at appollo Bunder. Messrs. Trivedi and Bole also supported the reduction. Messrs. Pradhan. Dada chanji and Garud opposed the motion for reduction.

The motion for reduction was put to vote and lost.

ILLUMINATION.

The second item of the finance Member was a demand for two lakhs and two thousand rupees for the sake of illumination. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, moving for total omission of this item, said that illumination should be left the citizens of Bombay and, Government need not spend a pie ever it. Mr. Bole, supporting Mr. Kanji, said that the expenditure on illumination was a mere waste in view of the fact that the Bombay citizens had already appointed a Committee for the provision for illumination. He thought that the amount would be better spent if utilized in giving scholarships to the backward classes, in commemoration of he Prince's visit.

Messrs. Pahaljani and Salgar supported Mr. Kanji, while Messrs. Garud and Pradhan supported the Finance Member.

Another amendment for the reduction was also moved, but both the motions for mission and reduction were lost.

A further demand for rupees eighty one thousand for the improvement of Government House was agreed to by the House.

Rao Bahadur Nilkantha had moved for omission of this demand but wihout success.

The Hon. Mr. Hayward demanded one lakh sixty two thousand and nine hundred rupees for the C.I.D. and the ordinary police who will have to patrol the Railway lines and do several other onerous tasks.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PRINCE'S VISIT.

Messrs Pahalajani and Salgar opposed the demand, but without success.

Mr. Gandhi then moved that the total expenditure on the Prince's visit should not exceed four lakhs. Mr. Gandhi said that some districts had not yet come out of the clutches of famine, and it would be therefore lavish on their part to spend such a big sum as eight lakhs. He, therefore, asked the House to be very serious on this point, and cut its coat according to the cloth. Mr. Haji opposed Mr. Gandhi as he thought that the Prince's visit was going to be followed by benefits and boons to India.

Mr. Gandhis motion for reduction was put to vote, and it was rejected, only nineteen voting for and fifty-four against. The Council then sanctioned the total amount of eight lakhs and seventy three thousand rupees to be spent on the Prince's visit.

The Sukkur Barrage Scheme will be taken up to-morrow for discussion. The House adjourned for lunch at 4.

The Council, meeting after lunch, proceeded to consider the remaining items in the Supplementary Budget proper. Sir Ibrahim put forth a demand for Rs. 3,100 to meet the revision of the pay of the existing establishment and entertainment of the additional establishmen required for the collection of the ghee-tax in the desert Talukas of the Thar-Parkar district. In this connection the Commissioner in Sind had proposed the raising of the ghee tax all round, from rupee one to rupees two per maund.

Mr. Haji here raised a point of order as to the legality of raising the ghee-tax without the requisite legislation.

Sir Ibrahim replied that Government had consulted their legal adviser and hence were fully entitled to make the demand. The Chairman then ruled that in such a case the question of legality does not arise at all. The demand was then granted by the House.

FEES OF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

Sir Chimanlal's demand for rupees five thousand to meet the increase of fees in criminal cases of the Public Prosecutor in Sind formed a point of considerable discussion. Sir Chimanlal said that the Public Prosecutor in Sind was to be placed on the same footing as that of the Government Pleader at Bombay.

Mr. Gandhi saw no reason for the increase.

Rao Bahadurs Chitale and Kale wanted to know whether this proposed increase in

(Continued on next Page.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DISCUSSION ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

EXTENSION OF TRAMWAY.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. Owing to want of quorum nearly twenty minutes were wasted before business commenced.

The first question taken up was a letter asking for the extension of tramway facilities to the wharf from where the ferry steamers leave, on the Carnac Bunder. It was complained that exorbitant sums were demanded by the Victoriawallas from the incoming passengers and that the majority of the passengers were mill-workers who were unable to pay the high charges. Ultimately the letter was referred to the Tramways Committee for consideration and report in consultation with the Port Trust and the steamer company.

The Corporation considered a letter from Mr. Kashinath Antaji Bhave statng that "passengers travelling by the Ferry Steamers to ports on the Konkan Coast have to undergo a great deal of trouble in going to the place from which the steamers start in the Docks as there are no easy means of communication and the public conveyance is too expensive for a single passenger and that the necessity for a tram service is keenly felt and expresses a hope that the Tramway Company will extend their service from the Carnac Bunder to the Ferry Station in the Docks for the convenience of these passengers."

Mr. V. A. Dabholker moved that the letter be forwarded to the Tramways Committee for consideration and report, with a request that they should consult the steamer company and the Port Trust authorities in the matter. He said, formerly the wharf was only a few seconds' walk from the Carnac Bridge, but during the construction of the Alexandra Dock it was removed some distance and after its completion it was again removed to a longer distance, with the result that the passengers had to walk a long way. The majority of passengers who went to the Carnac Bunder came from the mill district and it was very hard on them to engage costly victorias for long distances. If the Tramway Company extended their truck right up to the wharf, it would be a great convenience to those poor people. At present many accidents were happening owing to passengers trying to cross the railway level-crossing and if there were tramway communication these could be avoided

Mr. Boman Behram, seconding said a similar question had been referred to the Tramways Committee, so far back as one year, and nothing had been done in the matter. Great hardship was suffered by the passengers using the ferry steamers and as many as fifteen lakhs of passengers were carried by these steamers every year. Exorbitant rates were demanded by the victoria drvers and he knew of an instance when Re. 3-8 were demanded from a Parsi for going to Dhobitalao from Carnac Bunder. He hoped the Tramway Committee would consider the matter early.

The motion was carried.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Corporaton then considered a letter from Mr. A. S. Jamgaokar, president of a meeting held under the auspices of the Vanjari Vidyarthi Mandal forwarding copy of a resolution passed at the meeting in which "opinon is expressed that it is extremely necessary to start compulsory primary education in the City—that the methods of the Corporation are dilatory as it is not possible to introduce compulsion by the scheme of 10 years undertaken by the Schools Committee and the Corporation is requested to begin compulsion at a very early date stating at the same time that the extra expenditure necessary for introducing compulsory and free primary education at an early date will not be a heavy burden on the people looking to the advantages derived."

Dr. J. Cursetji moved that the letter be recorded and that the applicant be informed that the matter is under the consideraton of the Schools Committee. He said the committee were quite alive to their duty and the next agenda of the Corporation would contain a comprehensive report from the Secretary dealing with the question.

Mr. N. M. Joshi said now that the Schools Committee was alive to its duty such a representation would only strengthen its hands. He, therefore, asked that more letters should be sent to the Corporation to strengthen their hands still further. (Laughter.)

Mr. J. Wadia said they were informed that the cost of introducing compulsory education in the City would come to about Rs. 60 lakhs and the financial condition of the City would not allow them to incur such a heavy expenditure. Mr. Joshi had a monomania for compulsory primary education, but unless they had compulsory educaton all over India, it was no use having it in Bombay alone. Besides, they would have to feed the children as it was no use giving compulsory education on empty stomachs.

Mr. Joshi: Yes, give them food.

Mr. Wadia: So long as the money does not come out of your pocket it does not matter to you. "Continuing he said men like Mr. Joshi were monomaniacs and if the Corporaton had no money he meant to say that they should either beg, borrow or steal!

Dr. A. Viegas said the Corporaton had to find the money and it did not come out of Mr. Wadia's pockets. The people of Bombay paid the taxes and not Mr. Wadia alone. The Corporation had a duty to perform under the Municipal Act and it was one to the poor that they should have compulsory education. The money would come out of the Municipal exchequer and not out of the pockets of any individual, as the taxes paid by the public of Bombay and not by Mr. Wadia alone.

The motion was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

SILENT STRIDES.

THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 1.

Delhi has been known, since the commencement of its history as a volcano of possibilities. It lies quiescent for ages and then bursts into purple pageants or sanguinary scenes; into gorgeous display or revolutionary revelry, carnivals of loyal pomp or resplendent dawn of daring democracy. The last-named place has had its way in the "Imperial Metropolis" side by side with imperial schemes and shows for some time recently. The nursling of Ganling—for the offspring of the much advertised Reforms is no better off. The Govtised Reformes is no better off. The Government has had time to emerge from its waddling clothes. The nationalists' work is bearing abundant fruit, what time the imperial gardeners—members of the Executive Council and their colleagues in other spheres of work—are still manuring the soil with all imaginable offal of political poltroonery, in the hope of reviving the withering sapling of rejected Reforms. However, the jealous eyes of the bureaucrat has watched the spectacle of Delhi's democratic development with writhes of pain and convulsions of indignation; and there are ugly rumours that the volcano will soon be active. The imaginary glow of the destructive fire is said to have reached and reflected itself in the Cabinet-room of cold Simla, and from what we have been suffered to hear of the state of mind into which Simla has lapsed (including the three honourable "Ss" of the Executive Council—at any rate, so goes my report) we cannot but conclude that either the local authorities have deliberately assumed the role of alarmists, or they have some sinister scheme of repression in the simmering cauldron. It is being designedly bruited about that Delhi is on the verge of some distressing disorder, and the higher Olympians are very genuinely distressed about this apprehended "red" outburst of poor misguided Sanculottic crowd of Delhi. It is an old tale, with which we are only too painfully familiar. Whenever, they have some scheme of repression up their sleeve, they begin to express their pious horror of disorders and disturbances, and the ugly tendencies of "misled masses" to commit breaches of public peace and so forth *ad nauseum*. But we know these portentous expressions to be the evil harbingers of some sordid schemes. From these generally issue prosecutions, and panegyrics on the admirable restraint displayed by the police under the most trying and provoking circumstances. The whole thing is so well understood that the momemt there is any movement, however slight, about the official horizon we feel tolerably certain what storms will follow.

Meanwhile, Delhi has been taking silent strides towards the fulfilment of the Congress programme. The little province has thoroughly organised itself, and every Mohalla boasts of its Ward Committees and Corps of Volunteers, its representative in the District and Provincial Councils, and propaganda is only the froth of the deep current of real political training in representative Government. Any impartial observer would be struck by the daily increasing familiarity the citizens of Delhi are acquiring with Athenian independence. Public opinion is growing hourly sturdier and healthier, and has really begun to tell on all who are within its spell. The general appreciation of home manufactures, and especially cloth, is striking roots in practical zeal, and the dead industries of Delhi are being resuscitated. The manufacture of *Khaddar* has already become a remunerative employment for many, and as the economic blessings of the revivification of home-industries wing their golden flight across the now clouded sky of India's destiny, there is little doubt that Delhi will once again fill its rightful place in the world of art. Until the year 1857, Delhi was unique in her reputation for the finest productions in the fine arts; and by a most ironical turn of circumstances the spade and the pick-axe of those who effected a triumphant entry into Delhi on September 23rd, 1857, razed to the flat ground the very bazaars which were exclusively populated by the artisan and the handicraftsmen—on account of their close proximity to the royal palace! The space—long and grinning ruin of Delhi's finest bazars and the ancient quarters—which sweeps round the crescent of the Red Fort or the palace and which is now within the "military zone", once had a vast cluster of noble mansions and magnificent edifices, *mosques* and *maktabs*, all levelled to the ground without compunction or scruple. Foreign visitors and the younger generation do not and cannot know this: for they bless and admire those who have supplied congested Delhi with this magnificent "lung"!! However I must pass on to less "irrelevant" and irritating topics.

THE FATWA.

No sooner had the great and small *Tchinowkis* decided to fling down the gauntlet, and 500 eminent Moslem divine's religious dictum was declared forfeited to His Imperial Majesty, Defender of Faith, the Indian Moslem world divined the full intent of the step, and responded with the calm dignity becoming such a momentous movement. The Executive body of the *Jamiatul Ulima* and the Central Khilafat Committee—the only two living organisations of the Indian moslems' religious and political life conferred together in all solemnity and sobriety and after full and frank discussion, traversing the whole length of possible arguments for and against the step, deliberately and dispassionately decided to stand erect. And judging by the whirlwind of indignation that has commenced sweeping across the entire country, well might the bureaucracy have felt nervous in anticipation of the activity, the Frankenstein of their own creation has embarked upon.

DR. GOUR AND DELHI.

The country to its pride and ever-increasing moral power and the bureaucracy to its cost know, notwithstanding the pompous display of ignorance by Gours and others of that ilk—an esteemed Executive Councillor included—what dynamic power and potential energy Delhi's body politic possesses. Dr. Gour ostentatiously attempted to emulate the example of one who sits on Government benches now in proposing the removal of the Metropolis from its present seat to some healthy wilderness of Central Provinces, where hills are high and tigers scarce, and where Dr. Gour hoped to start a factory for manufacturing imperial traditions, unassociated with falls of empires, and public opinion of his special brand. Some other ill-informed speakers followed suit, but it is a wonder that these gentlemen did not, before parading their audacious ignorance of Delhi's public opinion, cast a glance in the direction of the empty seat, otherwise occupied by a notable member of the August House, whom only a certain section of our public opinion has supplied to the House as a sort of foot-rule by which Dr. Gour and all others, who hug themselves in joy and pride as great representatives in a great place, may measure their stature as it appears in public estimation!

Looking into the fat volumes of his compilations one would think Dr. Gour quite a sober tome-maker; but his invective against Delhi has exposed his sciolism—he reads surfaces, not what is beneath them.

PRINCE, THE PEOPLE AND THE CAPITAL.

There is the story of Rs. 2,000 being voted by the discredited, and, for all public intents and purposes, defunct Municipal Committee of Delhi, for the organisation of various functions connected with the Prince's visit. But thereby hangs a tale—I don't mean anything about "sour-grapes", etc. The fact is that the Municipal Committee that has committed itself to the grant of Rs. 2,000 legally ceased to function by the end of March last. The new general election was announced, and nominations were recorded; but owing to serious legal flaws the election was regarded invalid. The Local Government rode its wild horses through the law, refused to rectify the flaws, and fearing the influx of non-cooperators shut the doors of the Municipal Committee to any new election for a whole year, meanwhile granting the defunct members what purported and was pretended to be legal lease of life—it is surmised under some sort of understanding, which has assumed the palpable form of Rs. 2,000 now! However, unless this sum is devoted to hiring "supers" for the show, there may not be found 200 men to line the streets to cheer the royal visitor—not because the people mean any disrespect to him, but because they want him to realise that his royal father's Government have betrayed him and the people.

METHODIST ŒCUMENICAL CONFERENCE.

THE WORLD'S MORAL SLUMP.

An American visitor, the Rev. E. S. Tipple, delivered a remarkable speech at the Oecumenical Methodist Conference at the Central Hall on at Manchester in mail week.

"The world has fallen into a moral slump," declared Mr. Tipple. "Ideals have undergone amazing changes, conceptions of primary Gospel principles have been distoried truth has been perverted, Christian virtues have lost their divine lustre, and physical force rather than moral law has been given the supremacy. There has been a universal recrudescence of sin, particularly in America, and the sense of sin has been dulled."

Modern manners had deteriorated painfully, continued Mr. Tipple. There was a growing vulgarity and recklessness in dress and behavour, and an increasingly alarming disregard for the sanctity of the home. The world was groaning under industrial coercion, oppression, and antagonism, race-riot, ignoranee, and illiteracy. There were millions of underpaid people in all lands, people who could scarcely provide the bare necessities of life, who lived monotonous, colourless lives who knew nothing of the sheer joy of living; there were multitudes who lived in filth and squalor and sin, people with stunted bodies, stunted minds, and stunted moral perceptions.

"The world," he continued, "wants to be rid of poverty and ignorance, of lust, greed, violence, ill-will, and social injustice, the warping burd of hatred and war and all other grievous burdens. What help is there for this poor broken world?

"Naturally we look to the church, but we find that it is full of imposing ceremonies, of thundering moralities, of rigid decencies, the clatter of rules, platitudes, and polemics, venerable traditions, the infinite cogwheels of organisation—everything except the spirit of the Gallilean Peasant Who came to plant in the garden of the world the seed of love almighty."—"The Manchester Guardian."

AJMER DEPUTATION TO KHETRI.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Oct. 6.

An Ajmer deputation headed by Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda has left Ajmer for Khetri to represent the grievances of Chirawa volunteers wrongfully arrested. It is hoped that the Raja Saheb of Khetri will hear them patiently and would not create further difficulties which are unbecoming to a true Rajput and try his level best to please his subjects.

CALICUT TRIBUNAL.

A KHILAFAT SECRETARY'S CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 5.

The Special Tribunal continued the case against Mr. Kunhikdar, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Tanur, charged with waging war against the King. The accused was shown to be caught in the act of rebellion, always advocating subversion of Government and the establishment of Khilafat Kingdom. A charge under Section 121 I.P.C. was framed to which the accused pleaded not guilty. Accused submitted that he had not committed offence. The case was adjourned to the 8th instant, for defence evidence.

PROPOSAL TO PUT MALABAR UNDER COMMISSIONERSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 6.

The Montford Report on Constitutional Reforms had suggested a special treatment of backward tracts such as those included in the schedule districts set of 1874 and recommended for such tracts a commissionership with an advisory councie under the direct control of the Governor or the Viceroy and it is understood that there is a proposal to place Malabar under a commissionership.

PLAGUE EPIDEMIC AT JUBBULPORE

NON-OFFICIAL RELIEF WORK.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 6.

The relief work started for combatng the epidemic of plague is progressing well. Two sub-offices in the city and one in the camp are doing splendid work. The dead bodies are being removed and buried or burnt. Medical aid is being given to all the plague attacks in the city and the hospital is being filled up. Hakeems, Vaidyas and Doctors are going from house to house with volunteers, distributing medicine and milk. All Congress workers as well as Khilafat workers having suspended their other activities have joined in this most urgent and needy social work. All Co-operators and non-co-operators, Indians and Europeans, have joined hands in this great task except the President of the Municipal. Committee who still persists in his opposition. Seeing this inhuman attitude of the president, sweepers of the Municipal Committee have struck work. Their grievances are that one-fourth of their number have died of plague, one-fourth fled away. They cannot work one for two men at the same rates of pay. The President never cared for their hutting arrangement and his negligence put them all in trouble. They demand that prior to negotiatons be opened with the Municipal Committee, the president be removed from his post either by a vote of censure from members or by local authorities. To-day is the fourth day of the strike and it seems it will extent to the cantonment lines. In the sanitary committee which was attended by Dy. Commr. a wrong statement was made by the president of the Municipal Committee that the plague hospital started by the plague relief committee is in insanitary condition. Soon after that Dy. Commr. and the Civil Surgeon paid a visit to the hospital. To their surprise they found just the reverse of what was told in the committee Two qualified doctors were working and it was satisfactorily disinfected. The Civil Surgeon promised to send medicines and other articles from Victoria hospital. Next day met the General Committee in which it was generally agreed that a vote of censure will be passed. But the president voluntarily declared his withdrawal of all powers and entrusted it to a select committee with the civil surgeon as president. This saved him the vote of censure. The sweepers led by Mr. Verma stuck to their position and wanted an assurance that the terms which will be settled with the select committee will be duly confirmed by the general committee and that the president's power of interference has ceased to exist. Next day met the general committee and an assurance was given by the select committee regarding confirmation and interference of the general committee and the president. It was opposed by the president and not confirmed. The resolution of the sanitary committee approving the erection of a hospital in Bhaortal by the plague relief committee was set aside and it was resolved that it be removed within seven days. Deadlock thus ensued. The sweepers continued on strike. Even the supporters of the president left him. His position as president with a large majority against him has become impossible to continue. The sweepers having been given assurance from a majority of members in writing that the president will be asked to resign or they will vote for censure against him resumed work. Plague cases, aftetr a week's relief work, have come down to half of what it was in beginning. The last three days have an average of 55 cases and some number of attacks. The whole city has been vacated. People are encamped outside. The weather is right and this has helped much in evacuation. It seems that if the relief work continues for a fortnight more with the same vigour and zeal the plague will disappear soon.

DARJEELING C. C. SECRETARY SENT TO JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, Oct. 6.

The case under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code against Dalnahadur Giri, Secretary, Darjeeling Congress Committee, was decided yesterday. The accused was ordered to give security for good behaviour for one year. He refused to do so and was sent to jail.

POONA COUNCIL.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

the fees do not contravene the respective rules already framed.

Mr. Pahalajani strongly urged for the omission of this itme.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas wanted to know whether the Public Prosecutor, whose fees were to be increased, was the same man that had appeared in the Sinjohoro Police Torture case. Mr. Dwarkadas was going to read the Magistrate's remarks concerning the Public Prosecutor when he was ruled out by the President as out of order.

Mr. Gandhi rose to speak but the closure having been applied for, at the very moment the motion for demand was put to vote. It at first appeared that the non-officials had won the case, but when a division was asked the motion for demand was carried by a majority of three votes. The demand for rupees five thousand made by Sir Chimanlal was thus granted by the Council.

The Hon. Mr. Hayward moved that rupees twenty-four thousand and five hundred be granted for additional allotment to supplement the conveyance hire, grant of the Commissioner of Police Bombay. The Home Member further stated that the major portion of this expenditure was to all, under the C. I. D., and was due to the following reasons. (1) increased activity in the political world which is growing month by month. (2) continued labour unrest (in Bombay City (3) the huge influx of members of the criminal tribes accompanied by steady increase in crime. (4) The visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connought.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moving for the omission of this demand asked for a definite explanation as to the ways in which the amount was spent.

I.-G. P. EXPLAINS.

The Inspector-General of Police, explaining, said that the C. I. D. in Bombay was a small and centralized body, and it had to watch all the political activities which were increasing every month in that big city. He mentioned the hartals as the most unpleasant things. Again the C. I. D. had to get information of so many things and the ordinary police had to intervene when the labour troubles arose. Unfortunately, contiued the Inspector-General, labour in Bombay had not been well organized. Further, he said that the Prince was to come to Bombay very soon, and was to pass along certain streets and the owners of the houses on such streets were to be asked as to whether they take the due responsibility of not allowing any unwelcome spectators in their houses. If the owners did not take the responsibility, it was the police who had to take that responsibility upon their shoulders.

In view of this explanation given by the Inspector-General of Police. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas withdrew his motion for omission. The demand was thus granted by the House.

A further demand for rupees thirty-nine thousand and four hundred was made by the Hon. Mr. Hayward for an additional grant to meet the charge of hire of taxi-cars and motor lorries during the recent labour strikes in Bombay City. A motion for omission by Mr Kanji was before the House, but eventually the grant was sanctioned, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas alone dissenting. A further grant of rupees eight thousand was granted by the Council to meet the expenditure on account of the hire of taxies incurred in connection with the riot at Malegaon.

SIND C. I. D.

A fourth demand from the Home Member for rupees nine thousand and six hundred to reorganize the Sind C. I. D. was opposed by Mr. Pahalajani. Mr. Pahalajani, while moving for the omission of this demand, said that a major portion of the Sind C. I. D.'s work was done by the District Police. There was absolutely no need for the reorganization of that department. On the contrary, it should be reduced. The reorganization proposed by the Government was as follows:—Proposed Posts: 1 District Superintendent of Police; 1 Deputy-Superintendent of Police, 4 Inspectors; 8 Sub-Inspectors; 36 Head Constables and Constables, 1 Head Clerk; 3 Clerks.

The debate was going on when the Council rose for the day. This debate will be resumed on Saturday.

U.P PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

TO BE HELD AT AGRA

The U. P. Provincial Conference will be held at Agra on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th October. The following rates of delegates and visitors fee have been decided by the and Provincial Congress Committee (ec, Ths Provincial Congress Committee Delegates fee Rs. 0/8/0 (eight annas) Visitors fee: 1st class, Rs. 4; 2nd class, Rs. 2; and 3rd class, Re. 1. Minimum fee for Members of Reception Committee, Rs. 5 (five) only.

District Congress Committees are requested to send in the numbers of delegates to the Conference by the 10th October, 1921.

There will be an Exhibition of hand looms, charkhas, hand spun and hand woven cloth (Khaddar), yarn, and other Swadeshi articles.

BIHAR CONFERENCE.

ENDORSES KARACHI RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Oct. 4.

The Bihar Provincial Conference at Arrah has endorsed the Karachi resolution.

PROSCRIPTION OF LEAFLETS AND FATWAS IN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.

The Bengal Government has declared forfeited the copies of the Bengali leaflet headed "*Hindu-Mussulman ki jai*" also an Urdu leaflet entitled "*Tamam Hindustanke Alimon ka sharai*" and the *Fatwas* issued by *Nazim Amuni Dar-ul-Ishaat Hind*, Delhi and printed at Shaug press, Lahore.

THE BRAVE ALI BROTHERS.

THEIR ROBUST OPTIMISM.

SESSIONS TRIAL AND DAME RUMOUR.

Mr. Q. H. M. Hayat, Secretary to Maulana Mahomedali wires from Karachi under date October 6:—

"Although I met Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali and their distinguished co-grisoners every day in the court when the Magisterial enquiry was going on, I was at long last permitted to interview them in the Jail for the first time on Tuesday afternoon. After an exchange of warm embraces and loving kisses. Maulana Sahiban inquired after the health and welfare of their friends all over India, beginning from the outside Karachi Jail to the far-off Rangoon and from Peshawar to Madras and ordered me to convey their loving remembrances to them all.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

Maulana Mahomed Ali feels proud of his National University, and it has gladdened his heart to receive the courageous hopeful messages from his colleagues and pupils at Aligarh, and those engaged in the Khilafat and Swaraj work in Bengal, Punjab, Madras, Bombay, and elsewhere. The Maulana Sahib feels satisfaction of having done his duty, and trusts his friends, colleagues, and pupils will also do theirs now. Maulana Shaukatali with his inimitable optimism still refuses to believe that his dear old Aligarh will not play its part in this great and honourable struggle. "Long live Aligarh" is how he remembers it always. He expressly desired me to convey his kind regards to his valiant co-workers and volunteers in Assam.

The public will be interested to know that all seven leaders are in good health and excellent spirit Maulana Mahomed Ali had a small abscess under the jawbone which was incised by the Doctor. What time is left to him after his prayers and recitation of the holy Quaran is spent in reading light literature and newspapers.

SHAUKAT ALI.

Maulana Shaukat Ali's prayers are, now-a-days, offered in less haste and hurry than before, when busy as he always was he had either to attend meetings or catch a train after prayers. He devotes full three hours to study the holy Quran. Of sleep he has pleny now and with a vengeance, and is developing his lost art of music by reciting aloud and in his peculiar strain poems of Iqbal Ghalib, and Hasrat for the edification as much of himself as of the poor old convicts round about his cell. All the seven accused are confined in separate cells and are brought together only when they have to discuss about trial or consult their legal advisers which by the way is not very often. Maulana Sahiban have asked for charkhas to be supplied to them in the jail to practic spinning at leisure. The District Magistrate has after all seen the wisdom of relaxing restrictions he had formerly imposed upon visitors to the jail, and to save himself the odium and unpleasantness of this thankless duty he has kindly authorised the Jail Superintendent to use his discretion in the matter of allowing friends and relations of under-trial leaders to meet them in the jail. In fairness to this dignitary it may be said that he has so far used his discretion, both judiciously and generously.

SESSIONS TRIAL AND DAME RUMOUR.

The sessions trial which was expected to commence about the middle of the month is now reported to have been indefinitely postponed All sorts of reasons, based mostly on conjectures, are being advanced in Karachi regarding this dilatoriness. Dame Rumour has it that instructions have been received from Simla to stay the proceedings on account of grave considerations of State. Still another rumour is that a strong judge is in the course of being unearthed from amongst the provincial judiciary for this case.

NEW SPIRIT IN KARACHI.

Karachi however, is astir, and the old mother of Moulana Sahiban and Begum Mohamed Ali have both licked into shape womenfolk of the town. Zenana meetings are held almost daily in various quarters of Karachi where the awakened ladies subscribe liberally towards the Angora Fund, and are taking cheerfully to Swadeshi and charkha. Local Khilafat and Congress Committees also are fully taking advantage of the new spirit among the masses.

SIMLA WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED. PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The storm in the Bay has moved to the west of Port Blair and its intensity cannot be determined from observations available. The western disturbance has given some rain in the extreme north and is now passing away. Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Konkan and local in the Bay Islands, Assam, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, north and south of Madras. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma Bengal, Orissa, Bihar south-east of the Punjab, Kashmir, east of the Central Provinces, Mysore, Madras coast north.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair one-and-a-half inches, Kyaukpyu two, Monywa four, Lashio one, Maymyo two, Dinajpur one, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, and Belgaum a half, Bangalore, Tinnevelly, and Kodaikanal one, Pamban one-and-a-half.

Forecast:—Extension on east Madras Coast.

KARA [illegible] ENDORSED.

AT MADRAS AND TRICHINEPOLY.

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 6.

A largely attended public meeting was held at Trichinopoly on the 2nd inst. under the presidency of Mr. Syed. Murtuza. A resolution reaffirming the Karachi Resolution was unanimously passed.

On the 5th instant at a public meeting at Madras under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee the Mahajana Sabha, the League of the Youth, the Karachi Resolution was again reaffirmed with Mr. Varadacharia in the chair Mr Ramanathan moved the resolution and fifteen speakers supported it. The mesing was chiefly conducted by younger Non-co-operators.

BEGUM MOHAMED ALI'S COLLECTION FOR KHILAFAT FUND.

Mr. Ashfaque Ali wires from Karachi on the 6th instant:—Begum Mahomed Ali who has been doing Khilafat work amongst ladies has so far collected Rs. 6850. Lucknow and Cawnpore contributed Rs. 237, Assam ladies gave her Rs. 450. Muslim in Madras city subscribed Rs. 935 and ladies of Karachi city have so for given Rs. 3,800 only. Hindu sisters at Karachi have lavishly subscribed to the Khilafat fund and organised meeting simply for this purpose, and gave Rs. 200 and valuable jewellery.

MEERUT ENDORSES KARACHI RESOLUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

MEERUT, Oct. 6.

An open air meeting of the Hindus and Mahommedans numbering about 8000 was held under the auspices of the local Khilafat Committee in the *Juma Mosque* to-night. Maulana Mohdhanif presided. Kazi Bahiruddin Ahmad delivered a speech and related all what he had seen of the Ali Brother's trial at Karachi and amidst enthusiastic acclamations explained the message of the Brothers and other leaders to the public. The Karachi resolution was then repeated by the Kazi Sahib and the people all standing congratulating Maulana Ahmad Sahib of Delhi and Maulana Azeez Ahmad Sahib of Ansari Secretary, Delhi Khilafat Committee on their arrests was then passed. The public of Meerut assured the arrested leaders that they will redouble their efforts and will not rest till Swaraj was attained, the Khilafat question settled and Punjab wrongs redressed.

AMRAOTI ENDORSES KARACHI RESOLUTION.

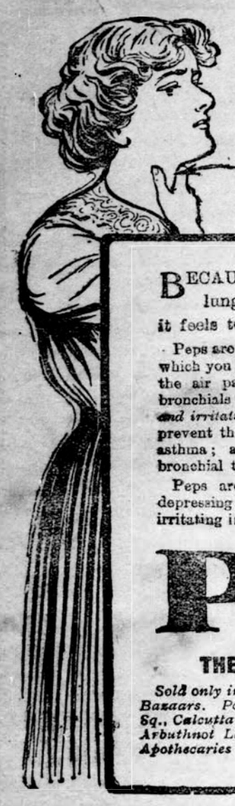
(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 6.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Amraoti was convened under the auspicies of the City Congress and the District Khilafat Committee to reaffirm the resolution No 7 of the Karachi Khilafat Conference. Dr. Verhadpande presided. Mr. Azad Hushmi moved the resolution in his forceful speech he fully explained the motive of the resolution. Messrs. Bamangaonker and N. H. Baig supported it. Every member of the audiance supported the resolution word by word in Urdu and Marathi.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

The profit earned by the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., for the 6 months from the 1st of April, 1921, to September the 30th amounts to Rs. 10,96,355-5-5, which with the balance brought forward from the last year makes a total of Rs. 13,16,359-13-5. The Directors have made the following appropriations:—(a) Interim dividend at 10 annas per share free of Income Tax payable on or after the 15th of November, Rs. 6,32,279-2; (b) Reserved Fund, Rs. 3,50,000; (c) Provision for Income Tax and Super Tax, 1,00,000; (d) Carried forward to the next half year, Rs. 2,34,080-11-1. During this period a new Subbranch has been opened at Hapur.



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DANGERS OF DIARCHY.

CONFLICT OF AIMS.

(By Bernard Houghton, I. C. S., Retd.)

The theory of diarchy, the principle on which its authors relied, is that the official will train the people of India in the art of self-government. This seems plausible enough. But what does self-government mean? Does "self" mean the whole people wrongly a small section of them? Apart altogether from questions of class interest, the officials being accustomed to English institutions, will naturally endeavour to transplant those institutions, as other particular section of society understands them, into India. Now the plain fact is that England is and has long been governed, not by the people, but by organised wealth. It is wealth which dictates our foreign policy, which decreases wars or annexations, which controls trade and the army, and which decides exactly how many concessions are need to keep the common people quiet. It works chiefly through the Party Funds, through "lobbying" and through the press which is almost entirely owned by it. The church is its ally and the Universities proclaim its ideas.

Do the people of India desire to be ruled by wealth? Is it right is it in consonance with Indian ideas that they should be so ruled. Be very sure that if the officials have their way, if they are permitted to "train" Indians, that will be the certain result. You may see the beginnings already in the various provincial franchises, how they favour the rich and shut out even the man of moderate means according to Indian standards. The Council of State is wealth personified. And already an omnious understanding has sprung up between the officials and the growing capitalist class. No, the longer diarchy endures, the more certain it is that not men but money will rule in India.

EMPIRE OF COMMON WEALTH?

Again, the officials are drawn from a certain class in England—the upper middle class—which has never been really democratic. In foreign affairs it has learnt "to think Imperially." It believes in the Empire; worships the Empire; will stick at nothing—not even an Amritsar or an Irish Terror—in order to maintain the Empire Ask a member of this class what he means by Empire—a union of free or slave nations and he at once becomes confused. In truth the British Empire of to-day is a kind of hermaphrodite. Partly it consists of free nations—Canada, S. Africa, Australia and New Zealand—entirely independent and able to secede at any moment, and partly of slave nations, such as Ireland, Egypt, India, etc., who do not govern themselves and who are retained in the Empire by the sword. So far as India is concerned, the word retains its proper meaning derived from the Latin "impero," "I command." It implies autocratic rule. We had the Russian, the German and the Austrian Empires, but no on dreams of applying this word to the United States. Why not? Because the United States is ruled, not by an autocrat but by the people. The words "empire" and "democracy" are in fact mutually exclusive for in any State there can be only one Sovereign. A man cannot be by both bound and free. With free self-governing States one can imagine a British Commonwealth but no British Empire.

A DELUSION AND A SNARE.

Believing as the officials do in "empire," they must therefore believe in rule by armed force. On this belief they act and plan, as every child in India knows. It is in the very marrow of their bones. Here again is an irreconcilable clash of ideals Indians aim at ruling by the free vote of the people; the officials intend Government by armed force, diarchy or no diarchy. Do not events show or reveal such intention? See the heresy, humbug, the persecutions, the imprisonments by means of which the new Governments—new in form but old in spirit—seek to trample under foot their political opponents. Democracy means that when men differ from you, you shall persuade them by reason, but these Governments rely on the rifle and the jail. How idle to talk vague platitudes about assuring the people! All the words in the world will not cloak the essential difference of aim. One would have thought that when this new constitution came into force, the officials would at least have made some pretence of popular Government, some effort to make believe that, if only for a moment, they had become converts to democracy. But they have not troubled even to pretend. Bureaucracy yet stands, naked and unashamed. As a mainstay for democracy can diarchy be aught but a snare and a delusion? Let us not mistake a desert mirage for cool water, diarchy may train Indians to be officials or to bow the knee to wealth, but it can never train them to be free men.—"The New Burma."

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